

Montgomery fires Negro policeman

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 22—The removal of a Negro policeman leaves Montgomery with an all-white police department.

The city commission yesterday unanimously approved the dismissal of W. C. Miller who was hired along with four other Negroes in May, 1954.

Miller's firing was recorded in the commission resolution as April 16.

Records at the police department state: "Patrolman Miller repeated the failure to report for duty on time, causing his assignment to go unattended and his continued failure to pay his just debts has caused the department embarrassment."

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said Miller was late for work a number of times and had been warned and placed on suspension for that particular reason two weeks before his dismissal.

Police Oust Last Negro From Force

Montgomery has an all-white police force again for the first time in nearly five years.

The dismissal of W. C. Miller, last of four Negro officers hired in May, 1954, was ratified in unanimous action by the City Commission Tuesday. According to the commission resolution, the dismissal date was April 16.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said Miller was late for work March 8 and was suspended with a warning. He was 40 minutes late for work April 14, Ruppenthal said, resulting in his final dismissal.

Records at the Police Department state: "Patrolman Miller repeated the failure to report for duty on time, causing his assignment to go unattended and his continued failure to pay his just debts has caused the department much harassment and embarrassment."

Negroes were added to the police force in 1954 during the

administration of Dave Birmingham as police and fire commissioner. At the time, Birmingham said the move could be expected to result in a lower crime rate among Negroes, an improvement in the attitude of juveniles in their respect for the law and improved race relations.

Arthur G. Worthy was the first of the Negroes hired. He resigned in 1956 to accept a teaching job.

In July of last year, Lee E. Jarrett was fired by the department on grounds that he committed acts unbecoming to a police officer. He appealed the dismissal to the City-County Personnel Board but the appeal was denied.

Walter L. Jarrett resigned from the force in February of this year to take a job in California.

In the same resolution dismissing Miller, the commission approved the hiring of Arthur Lee Jordan as an equipment operator in the Parks & Recreation Department.

All Negroes Out. Will Hire No More

Courier Press Service

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Spokesmen at City Hall have been quoted as saying Montgomery would hire no more Negro policemen, now that the last one of five Negro officers hired in May 1954, has been fired. Patrolman W. C. Miller was dismissed last week on charges of allegedly being late for work and not paying his debts for that particular reason two weeks before his dismissal.

The City Commission approved the firing in its April 16 meeting. Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said Officer Miller had been late for work several times, and was on suspension for that reason two weeks before he was fired.

City Fires Last Negro Policeman

Dismissed For Being Late To Work

By GENE KOVARIK
Journal Staff Writer

The firing of a Negro policeman leaves Montgomery with an all-white Police Department.

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Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said Miller was late for work a number of times and had been warned and placed on suspension for that particular reason two weeks before his dismissal.

The addition of Negroes to the police force in 1954—unprecedented in the history of the city—was hailed as having several desirable effects.

It was done during the administration of Dave Birmingham as police and fire commissioner.

At that time he said the desirable effects would: "Lower the crime rate among Negroes; improve the attitude of juveniles, particularly in their respect for law and law enforcement officers; and improve race relationship."

It is believed by most political observers that the city will not hire any more Negroes in the

Police Department.

The first of the Negroes hired in 1954 resigned in 1956 to accept a teaching position. He was Arthur G. Worthy.

In July of last year Lee E. Jarrett was fired by the department on grounds that he committed actions unbecoming a police officer. His appeal to the City-County Personnel Board was denied.

Walter L. Jarrett resigned from the force February of this year to take a job in California.

In other action today, the commissioners took under consideration an application for a retail beer license for an establishment at 3609 Day St.

The issuance of the license was opposed by a Negro delegation represented by Negro Atty. Solomon S. Seay Jr.

Prior to the commissioner's meeting, Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers ordered Seay to move back a couple of rows to the rear of the chambers.

White people were sitting on the first row and the Negro attorney was sitting by himself in the second row. Negroes were sitting in the second and third row and City Attorney Walter Knabe was sitting in the rear of the room.

After Seay seated in the rear, Knabe sat in the seat occupied by the Negro attorney.

When Seay began to present arguments against the beer license, Sellers walked out of the meeting and stood in the hall.

The commissioner smoked a cigarette and returned to the commission chamber during the closing seconds of Seay's speech.

The application for the license was made by James Inman and Bobby Bayles. The establishment was formerly operated as the Southland Club by H. Jack Windsor and the restaurant liquor license was revoked recently by the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

The Negroes argued that the sale and consumption of alcoholic bev-

erages tends to corrupt the morals of the consumer; the establishment lacks adequate parking facilities for use by prospective patrons; and the proposed location is located approximately two blocks from a Baptist Church.

The commissioners today granted two retail beer licenses and denied another. Licenses were approved for Furr's Grocery & Market, five miles west of Montgomery on Highway 31, and Little Mary's Place, 732 N. Decatur St. A license for Cooper's Place, seven miles out of Montgomery on Highway 31, was denied.

Cliff Henderson resigned as a member of the City Planning Commission effective May 1. The commission named J. D. Adcock to replace Henderson.

The commissioners also approved the hiring of Arthur Lee Jordan as an equipment operator in the parks department.

What's in a Career?**Californian Ruth Green Sums Up Years With Probation Office as Gratifying**

SAN DIEGO (Calif.)—What's in a career? Satisfaction! Success! A feeling of well-being.

This is how San Diego's Ruth Green sums up her more than 20 years in the county probation office of the beautiful California vacation paradise city.

But, she quickly adds she doesn't feel that her career in social work can be categorized as a success until such time that more qualified women of color enter that field where a distinct and needed service to the public can be filled.

Known throughout the Southland as a competent and aggressive community leader, Mrs. Green scored a first for the race when she was appointed a San Diego probation officer in 1937. Graduate of Oklahoma City's Douglas High School, Langston and Claremont, she did graduate work at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

Acclaimed as one of the West Coast's best dressed and a leading hostess, Mrs. Green lists flower gardening, cooking and entertaining small intimate groups as her favorite hobbies. In addition, she regards the NAACP and Links, Inc., as her favorite organizations.

Former NAACP president, she holds membership in American Jewish Women's organization and is past Grand Treasurer for Charity of Order of Eastern Star, Past matron of Eastern Star. she is active with American Cancer Society and Social Workers Conference.

Queried as to motivating forces behind her rise to success, the modest leader lists Chicago's famed Irene McCoy Gaines and her uncle, Bishop W. J. Walls as the inspiration personalities in her life.

An indication of the respect and high esteem enjoyed by Mrs. Green is gleaned from the words

of Charles T. G. Rogers, head of San Diego's Probation Department, who characterizes her as one of the department's most valuable employees and one who has the respect and admiration of all co-workers.

Married to Gloyd Green, San Diego County real estate appraiser, she is the mother of one daughter, Walda Jean Richardson. Marylynn J. Holder.



PROBATION OFFICERS chat in the San Diego (Calif.) County office. Mrs. Ruth Green, an administrative probation officer since 1937, was honored recently for 22 years of service. With her, second from left, assistant chief probation officer Eddie Wiegler and Charles T. G. Rogers, chief probation officer.—Julius Holder Photo.

Junior Corps Pointed Path for Policeman

The Evening Star Wash. D.C. June 11-5-59 D. 8-F

Trouble? That's definite. If it hadn't been for the Junior Police and Citizens Corps I'd have been in a lot of trouble when I was a kid.

Today, 26-year-old Pvt. Ralph L. Robinson is an officer in the Metropolitan Police force, launched on the career he has wanted as long as he can remember.

But he hasn't forgotten what the Junior Police meant to him after he was inducted as one of the original members when he was 8 years old. The corps is one of 146 health and welfare agencies for which the United Givers Fund is currently raising money.

Tame Mischief

Perhaps the idea of helping youngsters as Pvt. Oliver A. Cowan, originator and director of the corps, helped him, was born the first time a kid called him "Officer Robinson."

Pvt. Robinson isn't sure. But it brought back memories.

"We had what you'd call a gang—but not organized, we didn't have a name or anything like that. We'd roam the streets, break out street lights, fight among ourselves, play in empty houses whenever we found one open. But we didn't hit people over the head—kids weren't so advanced in those days," Pvt. Robinson recalled.

"Then five or six of us saw a bulletin inviting kids to join the Junior Police and Citizens Corps. We decided we wanted to be junior policemen, so we signed up.

"We were headed for trouble the other way. It would have meant more and bigger fights as we got older, then drinking, and who knows where it would have led."

"I've seen fellows I went to school with brought in under arrest," he added.

Pvt. Robinson looked around the neighborhood he lived in at Fifty-sixth street N.E. and East Capitol street.

"When I saw those kids on the street I began to think



RALPH L. ROBINSON

—Star Staff Photo

maybe I could do something for them. They had nothing but a blind hill to play on—little tiny kids! They'd run right out after a ball. I was afraid they'd get killed.

30 Rush to Sign

"I asked how many would like to join a little organization. Thirty did at first, and they're still bringing their friends in."

He pulled out a stack of new junior police membership cards, and a small paper bag on which he had enrolled still another member when the cards ran out.

"If the group keeps growing I'll ask parents for help," he said. Some will. Some say they don't have time. I can't understand that, I have time."

Pvt. Robinson is married and the father of a 4-year-old daughter, Pamela. He now lives at 5321 Kansas avenue, N.W. and goes across town several times a week to work with the club—which the youngsters called the "Sultans."

It meets every Thursday evening at the Beulah Baptist Church.

Forming Baseball Team

"We discuss everybody's problems, with the older teenagers acting as 'judges,'" he reported.

He's working up a basketball team now, and also wants to develop participation in a drill team and the Junior Police and Citizens Corps band.

Now stationed at the third precinct, Pvt. Robinson thinks some day he would like to work full time as an officer with juveniles.

He is one of 118 men and women volunteers in the Junior Police and Citizens Corps program, which seeks to reach youngsters in their neighborhoods and direct them into wholesome channels.

Detective Honored by Pope An Old Hand at Helping Lord

By Luther Jackson
Staff Reporter

Det. Bernard C. Johnson of the Metropolitan Police Youth Aid Division was born in a section of Southwest Washington which was once known as "blood field" because of its Saturday night gore.

The 46-year-old policeman has never lost his interest in the poor and their problems. For his service to them, he was designated several weeks ago as one of 59 laymen of the Washington Archdiocese who will receive Papal honors. Johnson will receive the Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice Medal for spending his police leave for 11 summers at the St. Vincent de Paul camp for underprivileged boys at Adel Md. Johnson will be the first policeman to receive the medal.

Johnson, who has two married children, counsels young-

ganized in 1944.

Johnson even devotes off-duty hours to his job. When he started working with juveniles he felt that he was not fully prepared to cope with family problems, so for two years he attended night classes in psychology and sociology at Howard University.

Saves Boxes for Campers

Even now, Johnson's pockets are stuffed with old paper bags and envelopes on which he has written notes to himself suggesting ideas for work and camp. The basement of his home, 123 Rhode Island ave., is cluttered with boxes and plastic containers for campers to use as depositories for their laundry.

Although his wife has opposed this accumulation of litter, Johnson has shrugged off her protests with "this is what I have to do." His wife also objects to his habit of picking up strangers in the station wagon he bought to carry boys and equipment to camp. "God gave me the car," Johnson says, "so I use it to do His work."

Johnson was doing the Lord's work long before he began his police and camping activities. An altar boy at the St. Vincent de Paul Church, Johnson was the second of nine boys who were reared strictly by Catholic parents.

Avoided Serious Trouble

The detective recalls that none of the Johnson boys ever got into serious trouble despite the inducements of his crime-ridden N. st. neighborhood, now undergoing urban renewal.

After finishing Armstrong High School, Johnson spent four years studying for the priesthood at the Divine Word

Seminary at Bay St. Louis, Miss., but decided not to finish.

Returning to Washington, Johnson worked briefly in several hotels during the depression and for a longer period as a carpenter's helper in the

Navy Yard. Meanwhile, he began a 15-year scouting career, including five years as scout master.

Worked in Second Precinct

Johnson later filed applications for both the police and fire departments. He joined the police force in 1942 and was assigned as a foot patrolman to the notorious Second Precinct. After 18 months he was transferred to the new Juvenile Bureau.

Johnson says he would have liked to have been a fireman. He turns out even in the worst weather for a two- or three-alarmer.

Johnson has realized vicariously his boyhood ambition through his son, Bernard Jr., who is a fireman in the Southwest's Engine Co. No. 7.



POLICE HERO—Washington police Pvt. Lawrence L. Chambers receives an award of merit from Deputy Chief Howard V. Covell at the Birney School last night. Stanley J. Anderson, president of the Hillsdale Citizens Association, is at left.—Star Staff Photo.

breakers.

— A member of the force since 1951, he lives at 3406 Twenty-fourth street S.E.

In further business the group opposed granting a class L liquor license to Atsew, Inc., a private club, because teen-agers attended dances there.

The group recommended repeal of all garnishment laws.

Soloman Gnatt, new principal of Birney School, greeted the group.

Tudor Strang, assistant superintendent of District Hous-

ing Division, spoke on rodent control and area welfare.

Stanley J. Anderson, president, conducted the meeting in Birney School, Nichols avenue and Summer road S.E.

Group's Police Member Given Award as Hero

Traffic Division Pvt. Lawrence L. Chambers, 28, last night was awarded the Policeman-of-the-Month Award of Merit by Deputy Chief Howard V. Covell.

At a meeting of the Hillsdale Civic Association, Chief Covell commended Pvt. Chambers on his heroism and quick thinking which averted a serious accident on January 23.

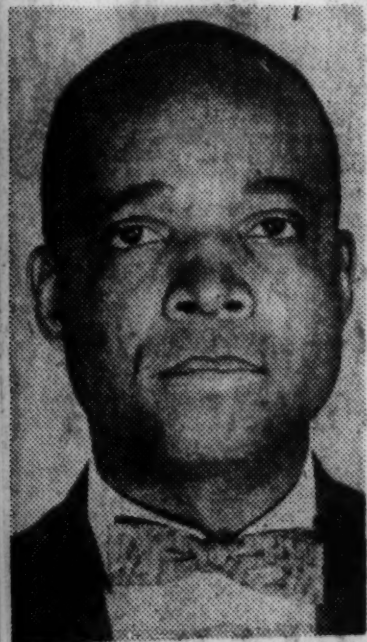
Pvt. Chambers halted a driverless moving car headed for numerous pedestrians and moving traffic at a busy downtown intersection.

The runaway station wagon had been parked at a Fourteenth street curb and shortly before noon had begun to move backwards down a Fourteenth street hill towards Pennsylvania avenue N.W. Pvt. Chambers ran after the car, threw open the door on the driver's side and managed to get a leg inside to apply the foot brake.

As he successfully slowed the car, the policeman was thrown off balance, fell to the street and suffered a sprained back and bruises.

Witnesses said his quick movements averted a serious accident.

Pvt. Chambers, a member of the Hillsdale Civic Association, previously had been commended by the group for helping two other policemen swiftly break up a gang of juvenile house-



BERNARD C. JOHNSON
... helping underprivileged

sters the year around. He is the only member of the original seven-man Juvenile Bureau still serving. The unit was or-

Washington, Population Now 53 Per Cent Negro, In Home Rule Fight Again

CONGRESS IS AGAIN DEBATING home rule for the District of Columbia.

In rapid developments within the past few weeks, the Senate passed a bill which would permit District citizens to elect a mayor and city council; a resolution was introduced in the House asking the Rules Committee to take one of 28 pending self-government bills from the District of Columbia Committee and send it to the floor of the House, a preliminary step to the filing of a discharge petition; and the District Subcommittee opened hearings on home rule in an effort, critics say, to undercut the discharge proceedings and once again sidetrack any action.

Proponents of home rule plead for mass turnouts and demonstrations to prove that they are interested in self-government. Opponents on the subcommittee settle themselves for a long battle, seeing every day's delay as a further dampening of home rule enthusiasm which has seemed to reach a new peak recently.

THE DISTRICT has had a variety of governments. In 1800, when the federal government moved from Philadelphia, administrative affairs were handled by three commissioners appointed by the President. In 1802 Washington was chartered as a city, with a mayor appointed by the President and a bicameral council elected by popular vote. From 1812 to 1820 the mayor was elected by the council, and from 1820 until 1871 both council and mayor were elected by popular vote. In 1871 the city charter was revoked and administrative control of the District was given to Congress.

Five times in recent years the Senate passed some sort of home rule bill. The one passed by this session was sponsored by Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon. Such a bill has made it to the floor of the House just once, in 1948. It was defeated.

Judging from opposition to the present setup expressed by an apparent overwhelming majority of both houses, it seems odd that nothing has been done. But practical support and verbal support are quite different things, as evidenced by an incident in 1949.

A discharge petition—a device by which a majority of the House can force a bill out of committee and bring it to the floor for a vote, and the means being utilized again this year to try to force action—fell six short of a majority. Such a petition remains in the custody of the clerk of the House until the required number of signatures are obtained, and the names of its endorers are not disclosed until then. A congressman who has previously signed it may withdraw his name at any time. As it began to ap-

pear that the 1949 petition might get a majority of signatures, meaning that the names of those endorsing it would be made public, names came off one end faster than they could be added to the other and support fell just short of a majority.

WHAT ARE THE REASONS for this reluctance? A number are advanced:

1. RESIDENTS of the District don't care whether they get to vote or not.
2. Government is Washington's main "business." You can't tax the Washington Monument or the White House.
3. Washington's Negro population is large, and growing rapidly in relation to the white population.
4. It is impossible to get any type of home rule bill through the House, where Southerners hold the important positions on the District Committee. Rep. John McMillan of South Carolina is committee chairman; Rep. James Davis of Georgia heads the subcommittee which is currently holding hearings.

The last two factors above are the ones which have had the most influence in the situation. It has been only recently that congressmen have openly discussed fears that the Negro bloc vote would be dominant if home rule were granted. Those fears have been increased in the past decade.

In 1950 64 per cent of the total population was white. Between 1953—when the white population was 510,000 and the Negro 340,000—and 1958, the white population decreased 123,000 while the Negro population increased 98,000. This means that the proportions now are 53 per cent Negro and only 47 per cent white.

Home rule supporters point out that despite the over-all Negro majority, whites still hold a slight edge in the population of voting age. Although no breakdown at age 21 is available, 302,000 whites are over 18 while only 277,000 nonwhites fall into that group. The picture painted by that figure is not completely true however, since residence requirements would eliminate considerably higher numbers of voters among the somewhat transient white population than in the relatively stable Negro community. Also, more whites than Negroes are likely to retain a voting residence outside the District.

Another way of attempting to minimize the Negro voting element is exemplified in statements such as the one by District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, who says that Negro voters nationwide now divide themselves "pretty evenly" between the two parties, and that there are too many intelligent leaders in the Negro community

to "ever start a third party by which they would take over control."

On the District Committee now nine of 16 Democratic members are Southerners. Five stand at the top of the committee roster.

Even if a home rule bill should pass both the subcommittee and the full committee, it would still have to clear the Rules Committee, whose chairman, Howard Smith of Virginia, is another last-ditch opponent of home rule.

Self-government boosters were moderately optimistic of their chances of getting a bill through this time after the Senate passed its measure, but their optimism has dimmed. The duty of an associate member is to provide medical care to policemen and firemen when the nine full-time surgeons need assistance. It was noted in the announcement by Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin that Dr. Bullock has been practicing medicine in the District since 1941. He is on the staffs of both Freedmen's and Hadley Memorial Hospital and has offices at 1112 W St., NW.

AN INDICATION of strategy was given with the announcement that the sponsors of all 28 home rule bills now pending would be asked to make oral statements before the committee instead of written statements "so that we can get all the information possible on this subject." Oral presentations, with the accompanying questions and re-hearings, can obviously prolong the proceedings indefinitely.

The Administration has endorsed the type of home government embodied in the Multer bill.

The hearing opened without any public indication of the position of one man who could be the key: House Speaker Sam Rayburn has been cool to home rule moves in the past. He was against it in 1948—but the boosters do not regard him as a dedicated opponent of self-government for Washington. Of late he has said that he has kept hands off "because I haven't studied it. I want to see what it is they're seeking, a territory, a state or what."

In all the various forms it has assumed since 1910 the discharge petition procedure has resulted in final passage of only one law—the Wages and Hours Act of 1938.

One reason D. C. residents want home rule is that Congress rarely hurries. Local measures are often tied up hopelessly in congressional routine. An orator back in 1870 gloomily appraised the situation. His comment could have been made yesterday by any home rule advocate:

"Had Noah resided in the District of Co-

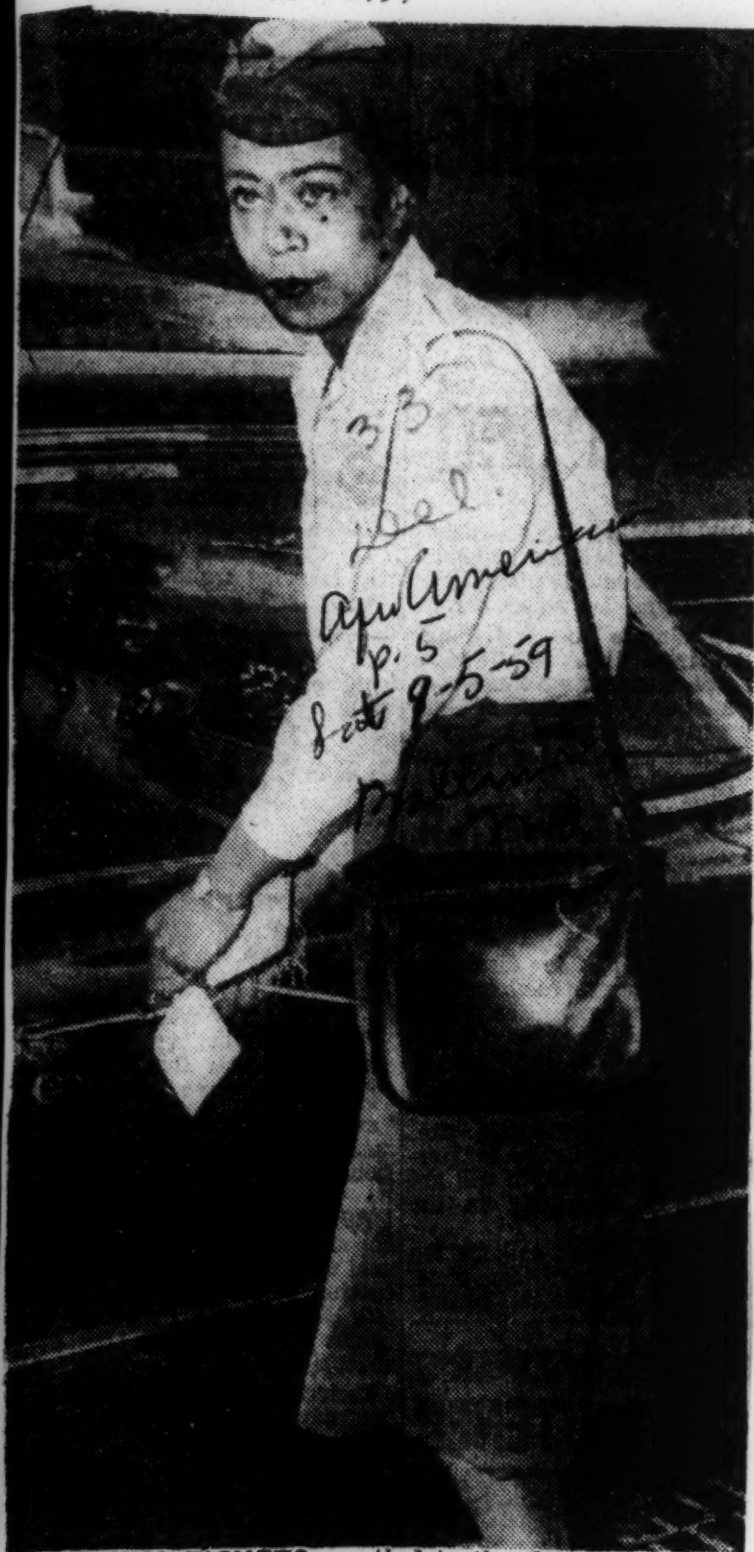
lumbia, and had it been necessary to procure a charter from the Congress before building the ark, the human race would have been extinguished in the deluge."

JAMES E. JACOBSON.

Dr. Bullock is appointed D.C. police-fire surgeon

WASHINGTON

Dr. Samuel L. Bullock, a 1937 graduate of Howard University, last week became the first of his race to be named an associate member of the District Board of Police and Fire Surgeons. The duty of an associate member is to provide medical care to policemen and firemen when the nine full-time surgeons need assistance. It was noted in the announcement by Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin that Dr. Bullock has been practicing medicine in the District since 1941. He is on the staffs of both Freedmen's and Hadley Memorial Hospital and has offices at 1112 W St., NW.



PARKING TICKETS are tied to the door of the offender's car as shown above by Officer Anna M. Parker, 626 E. 11th St., who has been a parking regulation enforcement officer on the Wilmington, Del., police force two years.

Negro Cop Gets 30-Day Suspension

A Negro police officer yesterday was suspended for 30 days without pay after City Commission on an administrative trial, sustained a charge that he was drunk while off duty.

Patrolman George R. Henry, found intoxicated in a parked car on Barnett Street on Dec. 24, also was placed on probation for two years.

Henry, on the force since 1955, pleaded guilty as the trial opened yesterday. He said he regretted his action and any discredit brought on the police department.

Police Capt. W. L. Bates put in a good word for Henry, whom he described as one of the best Negro officers on the force. Outside of drinking while off duty, Henry is a good cop, Bates said.

Henry has had two previous 15-day suspensions without pay for "conduct unbecoming a police officer." The latest suspension dates from Dec. 26, so he will be restored to duty on Jan. 26.

CITY COMMISSIONERS VOTED 5 TO 0 IN FAVOR OF NEGRO COP

BEING RE-INSTATED;

Editor Porcher Taylor Represented Defendant

Tuesday morning, Jan. 13 was a quiet day in the Chambers of the City Commission, until the Big Five, who represent the city as Commissioners, listened to the testimony in the case of suspended Police Officer George Henry, and voted 5 to 0 in favor of re-instating Officer Henry. The motion made by Mayor-Commissioner Haydon Burns was: "I recommend that the defendant, Officer Henry, be re-in-

FLORIDA

stated as of Jan. 26 with a day-by-day probation for two years." The motion was seconded by Louis 'Lou' Ritter, Dillon Kennedy and Dallas Thomas asked several questions, then the motion was carried through without a hitch.

Police Chief Reynolds and Capt. Bates stated to the Commission that the defendant is the BEST Negro Police Officer in the department, and that they could not afford to lose Officer Henry.

After the verdict, Officer Henry, with tears in his eyes, thanked the Commissioners from the deepest recesses of his heart and said: 'I will uphold the tradition of the Police Department, and be a Credit instead of a discredit.' The trial was over, and Chief Reynolds and Capt. Bates turned the defendant over to Editor Taylor, who represented him.

Those present: Mayor-Commissioner Haydon Burns, Commissioners Claude Smith, Dallas Thomas, Dillon Kennedy, Louis (LOU) Ritter; Chief Reynolds Capt. Bates, City Attorney Madison, Police Sgt. Hixon, Officers Harris and Jenkins, Deacon Henry, Mrs. Geo. Henry, Mrs. Elaine Gay, Thomas Odom. TV man, news reporter and Editor Taylor.

Thanks to the many Negro and White citizens who went to the Bat for Police Officer George Henry. Duval St., may be the key to the acute situation.

Austin was loaded with one of 3 TV sets in his possession which was stolen from the Goodyear Service Store, 231 Broad St., between 3 and 3:30 a. m. Sunday.

Investigating officers who made the arrest were: Sgt. Charlie Sea; Officers J. J. Doe, Milton Newsom,

Last Rites For Police Sgt. Sea, Monday 1 P.M.

Fla. Tattler Is Offering A \$100 Reward For True Information Leading To The Arrest And Conviction Of The Killer.

Monday afternoon, June 1 at 1 o'clock, last rites for slain Police Sgt. Charlie Sea will be held at Zion Hope Baptist Church with the pastor, Rev. E. R. Simpson, officiating and assisted by other ministers of the city.

Sgt. Sea substituted and answered the Myrtle Avenue call assisted by Police Officer Marion Massey between 12 and 12:30 A. M. Sunday. Sgt. Sea got out at the Myrtle Ave., address, went to the rear of house followed by Massey by 4 feet, then Sgt. Sea asked the killer, Walter Lee Knighton, "what's wrong fellow?" Then Knighton slid off the back porch with gun in hand in the dark, fired twice, first bullet caught Sea in the left hand, 2nd found its mark in the left chest near the heart. Sea fell mortally wounded and dead. Officer Massey was so shaken and shocked that it was a few seconds before he returned the fire and then turned to aid Sea. The Killer got away and is still at-large.

Officer Massey was put to bed, tended the local schools, and was because he was really shaken and shocked.

Some people are taking advantage of Massey and persecuting him for Sea's untimely death. Massey did what any good Cop would have done under the same conditions.

Knighton, the killer, has a record. He is illiterate, weak minded and very dangerous. He would have killed Mayor Burns, Gov. Collins, Sheriff Carson, President Eisenhower, or anybody who passed through the alley before dawn Sunday.

Sgt. Sea was born in Syarta, Ga., 33 years ago of Christian parents, moved to Jax while a small lad, at-

From all indications, Sea didn't

fire Negro Division, Newspapers, radio, TV, both Negro and white citizens for their efforts and help in trying to bring about immediate capture of the COP KILLER

offering a \$100 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of Robert Lee Knighton, the Cop Killer.

Knighton, the Cop Killer, is here in town, and is being harbored by close friends of his and enemies to the police, but with a \$300 reward now offered, some friend will cheese soon.

We wish to commend Police Capt. Bates, Lt. Rowe, the en-

have an enemy in the world. He out Florida will attend last rites.

The entire Negro Division will serve as Honorary Pall-Bearers, and the Sergeants as Active Pall-Bearers. Mayor Burns, City Commissioners, Mayor Burns, City Commissioners, City Councilmen, Police Chief Reynolds, Asst. Chief Branch and other officials will be in attendance.

The entire Main Police Station is Draped in Black. The Motorcycle Division will be escorts.

Negro Policemen and Deputy sheriffs from Georgia and through.

The Editor of the Fla. Tattler is

MANY CITIES LIMIT NEGRO POLICE USE

Survey Finds Them Mostly
Placed in Colored Areas
—Work Wins Praise

Correspondents of The New York Times have made a spot check in several cities with large Negro populations to learn whether Negro districts have Negro or white policemen.

The survey showed that Negro policemen were assigned to both white and Negro sections in Washington, Chicago and Detroit. Chicago and Detroit, however, use them mostly in Negro areas.

Detroit has recently integrated patrol cars in eight of its fifteen precincts, sending out a mixed team of one white and one Negro policeman in each car.

In Memphis, Atlanta and New Orleans, Negro policemen serve in Negro neighborhoods and white policemen in white neighborhoods. There are no Negro policemen in Birmingham.

Most of the cities employing Negro policemen say the results have been good. In some of the cities there seems to be a growing demand for further integration in police departments. This is especially so with respect to proposals for the use of mixed pairs in police cars.

Incident in Harlem

The survey was made as a result of recent tensions reported in Harlem following a July 13 incident in which two white policemen were accidentally shot while dispersing a crowd after they had arrested a woman.

Some Negro leaders later demanded the assignment of more Negro policemen to Harlem. Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy rejected the demand. He said that his policy was to integrate the department and that he would not make assignments on the basis of color or religion.

The spot check disclosed the situation in the other cities as follows:

Washington

It is not the policy of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia to

use Negro policemen largely in of the Detroit police force—133 Negro areas. Acting Chief of 4,365 policemen. Most are assigned to districts heavily populated by Negroes, none to all-department believes they will be white districts.

Thirty-nine Negroes work at headquarters. Ninety-four are assigned to the fifteen precincts. Six white precincts have the department is 2,508 men, 1,008 white policemen and none of which 326, or about 13 per cent, are Negroes. This percentage holds for both the uniformed force and the detective force, Mr. Wallrodt said.

In recent years the Negro population has grown, so that now Negroes outnumber whites. This growth has been accompanied by a great expansion of Negro residential areas. Now there are Negro areas of substantial size in all but one of the city's fourteen police precincts.

Chicago

The Chicago Police Department does not have a policy of assigning Negro policemen exclusively to Negro areas, but there is a heavy concentration of them in such districts, according to Tom Shannon, secretary to Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor.

"Negro policemen in Chicago are assigned to all areas of the city," Mr. Shannon said. "They are assigned in the same manner that white policemen are. They work on traffic duty, including the post at the world's busiest corner [State and Madison Streets]; they ride three-wheeled motorcycles and squad cars and cover beats."

There is no doubt that most of the Negro policemen work in the Negro belt, partly because, they know their own people and command respect from them. It has sometimes appeared that Negro policemen are more severe with Negroes than are white policemen.

Negroes work out of the detective bureau. Many of these plainclothes men are in the narcotics division. Two of the best pickpocket detectives in the city are a team of Negroes.

There is one Negro police captain, Kinzie Blueitt; he's in command of the Wabash Avenue station, the district most heavily populated by Negroes.

In recent years Negro policemen have been assigned in increasing numbers to districts populated by white residents. Most, however, are assigned to traffic duty and cruising on three-wheelers.

Detroit

Negroes make up 3 per cent

Integration within precincts was begun this year. Scout car crews previously consisted of two white policemen or two Negroes. On March 1, in one precinct only, crews were assigned regardless of race, a move that stirred resentment among white officers. For three days, policemen throughout the city ignored traffic violations and issued fewer than one-tenth the normal number of tickets. Pressure by the Mayor, the Police Commissioner and leaders of the Detroit Police Officers Association ended the slowdown. No incidents have been reported since, and seven more precincts were integrated smoothly on April 1.

Leaders of the Negro community have welcomed the move as a step toward reducing complaints of discourtesy, brutality and unlawful arrest. William T. Patrick Jr., Detroit's first and only Negro Councilman, asked Mayor Louis C. Miriani in March to integrate the entire Police Department. The Mayor said the present system was satisfactory.

Arthur L. Johnson, executive secretary of the Detroit chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he was pleased by integration within the precincts but wanted Detroit to hire more Negro policemen and to assign them to all precincts.

Memphis

Negro policemen have been employed for eleven years in Memphis, but Negro leaders are now demanding that more be hired. First hired after The Commercial Appeal editorially suggested the idea and the late E. H. Crump endorsed the plan, Negro policemen began patrolling the beats in the vicinity of Beale Street Nov. 6, 1948.

There are now ten Negroes on the force, all serving in predominantly Negro districts. Negro applicants must meet the

GENERAL

same general requirements for jobs as white policemen. They receive the same salary and are under Civil Service.

Russell B. Sugarman, a Harvard-trained Negro lawyer, has called for more Negroes on the police force here. "Negroes give much more cooperation to policemen of their own race," he said.

Initially there were several objections to the use of Negro policemen in the city, where the population is nearly 40 per cent nonwhite. The 1949 annual report of the police homicide bureau, however, cited the Negro policemen as "very helpful to this department in keeping down the Negro complaints which we have had on Beale Street before they were put on patrolling this section."

Police Commissioner Claude A. Armour praised the work of the Negro policemen. "I feel they have done a very good job," he said. "Colored policemen have a place in our law enforcement."

Birmingham

Birmingham's City Commission has consistently rejected petitions by Negro groups and others to employ Negro policemen. The city has never employed a Negro in any police capacity.

The three-member commission generally goes along with the wishes of the commissioner in charge of a particular phase of governmental activity. In this case police jurisdiction is in the hands of the Public Safety Commissioner. The incumbent is Eugene Connor, an outspoken segregationist.

Negroes have undertaken legal efforts under the city's Civil Service Code to qualify for openings but have made no real headway. Arguments against the use of Negroes even in Negro areas are that other Southern cities have had little success with that effort.

Atlanta

White policemen patrol white sections of Atlanta, and Negro policemen patrol Negro sections.

Mayor William B. Hartfield, whose position in such matters is more liberal than that of most Southern officials, said:

"We have had a very good experience with our Negro policemen as a whole. Though lower-class Negroes despise them, better-class Negroes respect them."

This was considered a reference to reports that some Negroes think Negro policemen

are harder on them than white policemen are.

Police Chief Herbert Jenkins said white and Negro policemen worked well together. "They are police officers first and put race and color second," he said.

Atlanta has thirty Negro policemen, of whom four are detectives and the rest patrolmen. The Negro patrolmen are used exclusively in Negro residential areas. In cases where both whites and Negroes are involved, they call in white policemen to help them. Negro policemen work under a white captain.

Mayor Hartfield has been considering the use of mixed teams in patrol cars. He has postponed such action because of an incident last year in which a white policeman shot a Negro.

New Orleans

This city's small number of Negro policemen are assigned to areas heavily populated by their race and handle only crimes committed by Negroes.

This system, in operation just over a year, has been "extremely effective," according to Provosty A. Dayries, Superintendent of Police. In the areas of the city patrolled by Negro officers we have found the crime rate, in many categories, has decreased considerably."

He said there had been no major conflicts between the Negro patrolmen and the white patrolmen or the citizens in the areas covered by the Negro police.

New Orleans has thirty-seven Negro policemen on its 710-man "on-the-street" force, which is divided into three eight-hour watches.

Twenty of the Negro patrolmen are scattered through the six police districts, working either afoot or in radio cars in the Negro housing projects.

The remaining Negroes are assigned to the juvenile, detective and traffic bureaus.

Only Negro officers handle Negro juvenile cases. Negro detectives, working only in Negro districts, are responsible for solving a large number of Negro homicides, assaults and robberies. Categories in which crime has diminished in Negro areas include petty theft, vandalism, auto theft and disturbances, Mr. Dayries said.

POLICEMAN Capt. Brooks HARRIS IS Returns To SUSPENDED Negro Police

An Atlanta policeman was officially suspended from duty for a period of 30 days by the Aldermanic Board Police Committee Wednesday night in connection with the officer's April 7 gunshot injury, according to a police source.

The officer, identified as Alfred A. Harris, 26, of 465 Boulevard N. E., on the April date was found by fellow officers wounded in his home from the blast of his own police pistol in to his right side.

At that time, Harris reportedly told investigation police he had been cleaning his pistol in his home after finishing his evening watch 6 p. m. 2 a. m. duties when the weapon "went off" and wounded him in the side.

Ed Gilliam, Aldermanic Board Police Committee head, said Thursday in a phone interview that the 30 day suspension against the young officer was the least of several suggestions of disciplinary action against him.

Gilliam related that there was a motion to totally discharge Harris, a second motion to suspend him for 60 days, and finally the committeemen reportedly agreed on the 30 day suspension.

Gilliam said it was suggested in the meeting that nothing should be done against Harris if the shooting was really an accident, but if it was a case of inefficiency the officer should be fired.

Although the latest 30 day suspension had no specific relationship to past events connected with Harris, Gilliam pointed out that the "unhappy experiences" with Harris in the past were strongly considered in the committee's deliberations.

Gilliam said Harris had been previously involved in a shooting incident last year. However, the alderman emphasized the past actions did not weight their latest decision, though "they were strongly considered."

Gilliam termed the latest suspension a "shock measure to see if Harris will snap out of it since he seems to be accident-prone."

As part of another shift of personnel in the Atlanta Police Department, the Negro uniform police detail will be headed by a new superior officer who had previously headed the unit prior to the latest reassignment.

Capt. E. B. Brooks was placed in charge of the Negro Police Detail, Tuesday afternoon, according to the official daily bulletin published by the police department.

Brooks will replace police Lt. V. L. Reynolds who had headed the unit approximately five years. Reynolds assumed the helm of the Negro unit shortly after Capt. Brooks left the detail after receiving a promotion in rank several years ago to his present status.

In the shift, Reynolds will assume the leadership of a second Specialized Burglary Squad unit consisting of 20 men who are charged with the responsibility of helping to reduce the outbreak of burglaries that have plagued the city since the first of this year.

The most recently established burglary unit will join another 20 men headed by police Lt. L. A. Thomas who have apparently successfully reduced the number of burglaries reported during recent months by their overtime vigilance.

Secrecy expected in nuclear propulsion tests.

Senate plans legislation on school delinquency.

Skin-divers to aid study of atomic waste.

Policewoman

Pinned Down

By Car Here

MRS. CARRIE ANDREWS SUFFERS BROKEN LEG

By JOHN BRITTON

A popular policewoman, who patrolled the corners of Hunter and Ashby Streets, was struck down and pinned for several minutes beneath the wheels of a car driven by a teenage school boy, Friday afternoon, police reported.

Mrs. Carrie Coppage Andrews, 33, of 1031 Fountain Dr. S. W., was escorting children across the street at the Hunter - Ashby intersection when the accident car apparently veered out of control and plowed into her, police said. The car rolled over Mrs. Andrews' body and came to a halt on top of her, and for several minutes she lay beneath the crushing wheels of the late-model automobile until a crowd of onlookers swarmed to her aid and gently removed the vehicle from her body.

Despite the weight of the car and the length of time the vehicle remained on her prone figure, Grady Hospital doctors reported that the school patrolwoman only suffered a broken left leg and multiple bruises about the body and face.

The report on her injuries was made available after a preliminary examination by Grady doctors. Doctors said they intended to give the injured woman several X-ray examinations before all possible injuries would be disclosed.

The examining physicians in the Grady Emergency Clinic said Mrs. Andrews was "a very lucky woman to still be alive." As she was wheeled from an examination room to the upstairs X-ray room, Mrs. Andrews echoed her "amen."

GEORGIA

worry. I'll be alright."

Doctors reckoned, on the basis of preliminary examination, that Mrs. Andrews would be alright and put her condition as fair. Meanwhile, the teenage driver was arrested and charged with running a red light - accident and violating pedestrian rights and duties.

No other injuries were reported in connection with the accident. Investigating officers said only slight damage was done to the cars involved in the initial smash-up that preceded the teenage driver's plunge into the patrolwoman.

Police said the teenage driver of the accident car was travelling west on Hunter St. when he pulled around another automobile that had stopped for a traffic signal at the Ashby street intersection. The investigating officer said the youth ran through the red light struck a vehicle going south on Ashby St. and then headed towards Mrs. Andrews who had just stepped from the sidewalk to assist several school children across Hunter St.

Mrs. Andrews spotted the oncoming car and attempted to run back to the sidewalk however, the accident car plowed into her and knocked her to the street only a few feet from probable safety, police reported.

The youth was reportedly driving a car owned by City Detective J. D. Hudson. It was reported that Hudson had asked the boy to wash the car and that the youth was apparently returning the vehicle after completion of the wash job when the mishap occurred.

Relatives of the injured woman were by her side within minutes after she was wheeled into Grady Hospital. They all showed grave concern for her condition but they were apparently relieved when Mrs. Andrews looked up at them, smiled, and said, "Don't

Sheriff Leads Pistol Shooting

Sheriff Frank Sain led his policemen in target practice and weapons familiarization recently at the Reynolds Metal shooting range, 7th and First Ave., in McCook.

Instruction included the proper use of side arms, the Thompson sub-machine gun, shot gun, tear gas gun and tear gas grenade.

All members of the Sheriff's Police department participated in the training exercise. Experienced deputies received a refresher course while the recently appointed officers received complete course of instruction leading to qualification with all of the weapons used by the Sheriff's Force.

Sheriff Sain said, "The weapons instruction is designed with safety uppermost in mind so that our policemen can offer better protection to the citizen's of Cook county and to themselves if the need arises."

The course will be repeated periodically every year, the Cook county sheriff said.



Cook County Sheriff Frank Sain (left) fires on target range with Sheriff's Police Narcotics Bureau; (left to right) Lt. William Russell, 4627 Calumet, Chief of the Sheriff's Police; Sgt. James Quizenberry, 6227 S. Langley, and Deputy William Barnett, 3430 South Prairie.

Another First in Chicago

Name Negro Captain Of Sheriff's Police

CHICAGO — The first Negro captain of police in the history of the Cook County sheriff's office was sworn in recently by Sheriff Frank Sain.

The new captain, Edward Vasser, 38, of 3820 S. Prairie, has been employed by the sheriff's office for the past four years.

Working out of the criminal process division at 26th St. and California Ave., Vasser, a special investigator, handled the bond forfeitures service, petitions for extradition and affidavits papers.

AS CAPTAIN of police he will be assigned to the sheriff's traffic division.

His main job will consist of traffic safety activities, including education and direction of the traffic safety guards attached to the sheriff's office.

Sheriff Sain said: "The tremendous increase of population in the outlying areas of Cook County, with the attendant increased number of automobiles, makes it imperative that we increase our traffic division at the staff level."

Sheriff To Swear In First Negro Captain In History



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Sheriff Sain said, "The tremendous increase of population in the outlying areas of Cook county with the attendant increased number of automobiles, makes it imperative that we increase our Traffic Division at the staff level."

Vasser is currently enrolled at the Northwestern Traffic Institute in Evanston. He lives with his wife Lena and 12-year-old son Ronald at the Prairie address.

Says Promotions Of Cops Rigged

By DAN BURLEY

In spite of Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor's attempts to blame the Civil Service Commission for the lack of Negro police sergeants, lieutenants and captains, the responsibility for upgrading policemen lies directly in his own lap. The civil service board has nothing at all to

do with the all-important efficiency ratings, which are a big factor in the upgrading of police personnel.

In the following can be found the real reasons why today there are only six Negro sergeants and one captain out of an approximate 1,500 Negroes on the 11,000-man force.

"Manipulation of efficiency ratings" is the key to the method the department uses to maintain its rigid Jim Crow policies.

The alleged "manipulation" of the efficiency ratings lies between department heads (precinct station captains, acting captains, etc.) and Chief O'Connor. The only part played in the equation, the Defender was informed, by the civil service commission is in the role of custodian of the ratings.

Efficiency ratings are made monthly by department heads and are sent in to the civil service commission and kept in the individual record of each policeman or civil service employee.

This rating counts a third in computing the score of a candidate for a higher job.

The other two thirds is determined by a written examination and physical fitness. But the efficiency rating can be manipulated to determine whether a policeman advances, is dropped further down on the eligibility list or whether he wins the promotion.

Such ratings are completely controlled by the commissioner and the commanding officer of the district to which the policeman is assigned.

Under the efficiency rating system we can study the following example of what happens to a Negro cop trying to climb that slippery

ladder to a sergeancy or lieutenancy or even a captaincy, providing he has already attained the lieutenant's level.

If two candidates score equally in both the written and physical phases of their civil service examination, the efficiency mark decides their final positions on the eligibility list.

A candidate with a hefty efficiency rating can leap 50 places up the list above others with five percentage points more than him in the other two parts of the examination.

So, it can be seen, that a five point bulge in efficiency can raise a man from 88.67 to 91.67 thus outstripping others who outscored him in the examination.

In as much as an efficiency rating is one man's judgment of another's ability, there is plenty of latitude for prejudices to creep in, especially if the person making the rating "thinks" the policy is to downgrade Negro officers.

This efficiency rating, then, is the basis of the huge squeeze that keeps Negroes frozen in the lower echelons. Incidentally, the big club of efficiency ratings is also used to determine promotions among school board and all other civil service jobs.

Efficiency ratings are based on attendance, aptitude, attitude toward work, tardiness, attentiveness, promptness, neatness in personal appearance, the number of arrests and performance of duties.

"If a captain doesn't like you, in fact, if any of your superiors don't want to see you moved up," a reliable police source told the Defender, "it is easy for them to put in a bum rap against you. This kind of rap is always automatic

ILLINOIS

when a Negro is up for consideration," he said.



POLICE SERGEANTS Examination Training School faculty members confer on curriculum details in office of Chicago Branch NAACP, which sponsors the school. Classes, intended to help patrolmen prepare for written examination for sergeant, are

being held daily Monday through Sat., at Wabash and Washington Park YMCA's, Packinghouse Center, and Baptist Institute. Members of 22-man faculty in photo are (from left) Otho Robinson, principal Raymond school; Rev. Carl Euqua, executive

secretary, NAACP; Lt. Col. Bertram Pratt, Chicago Defender; Police Captain Harry B. Deas (retired); Atty. W. Robert Ming, chairman of school faculty, and Atty. James D. Crosson, Traffic Court referee.

Name Minister Chief Of Police

Aurora Cleric Is Choice

Precedent was upset Thursday when a Negro Baptist minister became chief of the Aurora (Ill.) police department.

The Rev. Robert Westby, 31-year-old native Chicagoan and former pastor of the Junior Metropolitan Community Church here was appointed to the top police post in Aurora (pop. 60,000—5,000 Negroes) by controversial Mayor Paul Egan, who promptly took off to Chicago's Wrigley Field to watch the Cubs play the Cincinnati Reds.

Aurora has never had a Negro policeman or fireman. It has only recently that Negro girls, sponsored by Rev. Westby who is president of the Kane County branch, NAACP, have been hired by the telephone company. Several Negro city bus drivers got their jobs also through Rev. Westby.

Mayor Egan, whose bouts with his city council have won headlines across the country, has been having all kinds of trouble holding police chiefs. In a series of firings and hirings, he recently appointed pretty redhead Patti Counts, Rush St. night club public relations agent, to head the Aurora department.

The incumbent, Commissioner Kern took the announcement that a Negro had been named to replace him in stride and, according to an aide in his office, also went to Chicago to see the Cubs play Thursday. Rev. Westby is



MAYOR PAUL EGAN (right) of Aurora set up new battle lines in his long standing feud with the city's police chief Donald F. Curran Thursday by naming Baptist Rev. Robert Westby (left) as new chief.

dead serious over the appointment which makes him the first Negro anywhere to be made a police chief executive.

"I know the appointment has to be approved by the city council," he said, "but the law in Aurora is that it is legal for the mayor to hire or fire heads of the police and fire departments. I have known Mayor Egan since I moved here four years ago. I have found him to be forthright and fair on all questions concerning the advancement of our city. I have accepted the appointment."

Rev. Westby, who attended Shoop School, Central YMCA College, Wilson Junior college and Northwestern University, was ordained a Baptist minister by the Rev. Richard C. Keller, pastor of Beth Eden Baptist Church in Morgan Park. His later assisted the Rev. Joseph M. Evans at Metropolitan Community Church. He took over as pastor of the Main Street Baptist Church in Au-

Egan is shown congratulating Reverend Westby after the appointment. He has fired Curran many times before, but the chief has stayed on the job with support of city council. UPI Telephoto

ra in 1955, he says.

Located 40 miles west of Chicago, Aurora is the hometown of former University of Illinois football star Paul Patterson, teammate of Claude (Buddy) Young, and his brother, Laval Patterson, a partner in the law offices of Prescott, Burroughs, Taylor and Carey, 188 West Randolph st.

Mayor Egan Appoints Negro Pastor as Chief

Paul E. Egan, Aurora's unpredictable mayor, Thursday announced his latest appointment of a police chief—the Rev. Robert Westby, pastor of the Main Street Baptist church in Aurora.

Egan, who has had no luck in this respect before, left it up to the Rev. Mr. Westby to remove Chief Donald F. Curran from office.

It was the 12th time that Egan has appointed a chief of police since he took office in 1953. The Rev. Mr. Westby will be the first Negro ever named to the Aurora force if his selection is approved by the city council.

Past Efforts Beaten

In the past, the four commissioners on the council have refused to go along with Egan's efforts to oust Curran.

The Rev. Mr. Westby is the second clergyman to be named police chief by Egan. The Rev. Fermin O. Andrews, a minister of the Christian and Missionary Alliance church of Aurora, "served" about six months and then resigned. At that time Curran ignored the appointment and stayed on his job.

Others chosen as chiefs by Egan have included a woman press agent and a parrot.

The Rev. Mr. Westby said he would accept the appointment and would issue a statement Friday. Egan suggested to him that the Aurora force be "reinstated," temporarily, and that Capt. LeRoy Schra-

mer be restored to his former duties "and allowed to operate in civilian clothes."

Egan "fired" the department some time ago when his orders to remove Curran from office were ignored. However, the policemen refused to be fired.

"Future Orders" Planned

Schramer was assigned to a one man squad car on Feb. 28 and ordered to direct traffic after he engaged in a dispute with Curran over gambling in Aurora.

Schramer insisted that bookmakers were operating and Curran said they weren't.

"Future orders for the good of the police department and the people of Aurora will be forthcoming," Egan said Thursday.

He then reviewed his "humiliation" at the hands of Curran and his futile appeals to President Eisenhower and Gov. Stratton to send troops to Aurora to remove Curran from office.

THIEF LOOTS WACS' ROOMS
Sunday Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
AS COP SLEEPS
Sun. 6-27-59

While Policeman Herbert Proctor slept in his auto

nearby the other morning, a burglar looted wallets in four rooms in a south side hotel housing 5th army WACS.

That's why Police Commissioner O'Connor suspended Proctor indefinitely on Saturday and indicated he will take the case to the civil service trial board.

Sergeant Also Suspended
O'Connor also suspended Sgt. Joseph Sidlo for making a report that he had checked Proctor's post outside the Riviera hotel, 4900 Blackstone av., twice and found Proctor on the job.

It seems that at 5:55 a. m. Friday, WAC Pvt. Patricia Palmer was awakened when the burglar brushed against her as he ransacked her room. She screamed. The burglar ran.

Al Hartel, 60, the hotel desk clerk, ran to the street in search of Proctor, whose beat includes the hotel area. He couldn't find him.

Reports Cop Asleep

Hartel then ran around the corner and there he says he found Proctor asleep in his car. The policemen went to the hotel and called the Hyde Park station.

Proctor denied sleeping on the job. Sidlo said he saw Proctor on his post at 1:25 a. m. and at 4:15 a. m. O'Connor suspended the two policemen on the recommendation of Capt. Thomas Charles, their commander.

Sidlo has been a policeman since 1935 and has been awarded three creditable mentions and one extra compensation for outstanding work. Proctor has one creditable mention and has been on the force since 1953.



Proctor

Hearing Testimony on Suspended Detective



The Iowa Register
 City Manager Elder Gunter (right, back to camera) listens as Detective James S. Allen, (opposite Gunter) testifies in his own behalf during a two-hour hearing Monday. Seated next to Allen is his attorney, W. Lawrence Oliver. Seated next to Gunter is City Attorney Robert J. Spayde. Allen was suspended Nov. 3 by Police Chief Howard Eide on charges of accepting a bribe and other charges in connection with a \$40,000 safe burglary here Oct. 4. Photo Courtesy of Des Moines Register.



Call Kansas City Star
MAMA IS A POLICEWOMAN.—One of the busy Kansas City, Kansas mothers who is looking forward to Mother's Day Sunday is Mrs. Genevieve Sayles, wife of Mr. Lester Sayles, 538 Washington Blvd., and mother of ten children. A member of the Kansas City, Kansas police department, Policewoman Sayles directs traffic at Fourth Street and Washington Blvd., for students attending Grant school. Left to right in photo (seated) are: Robert Wesley, 7; Debra Renee, 6; Lester Jr., 11, holding one of the twins, Eujetta Denise, 21 months; Nolan Lee, 10, holding the other twin, Eugenia Genise; Cynthia Kay, 9; Karl William, 4. All except the twins are students at Grant school. Standing, left to right, are: Margaret Evone, 12, Northeast Junior high; Mrs. Sayles, 33-year-old mother; and Ethel Marie, 14, student at Northeast Junior high. Mrs. Sayles and her mother,

Mrs. Ethel Lee Baker 817 Oakland Ave., will be honored Sunday by their family. Mr. Sayles, an employee of Armour and Company, will assist the children in making the day—one to remember. All are members of Eighth Street Baptist church.

Mrs. Sayles said: "Bringing up a large family is a lot of fun. We get together at home and sing and play. The children like Bible quizzes, picnics at Swope park, drive-in movies. When I'm away from home, I have a baby-sitter for the twins; but my husband is around. He sleeps in the day-time." Mrs. Sayles, born in Steubenville, Ohio, has been singing in a church choir since she was five years old. A member of Eighth Street Baptist choir, she is president of Adult choir; and, has appeared as a soloist on many civic programs.

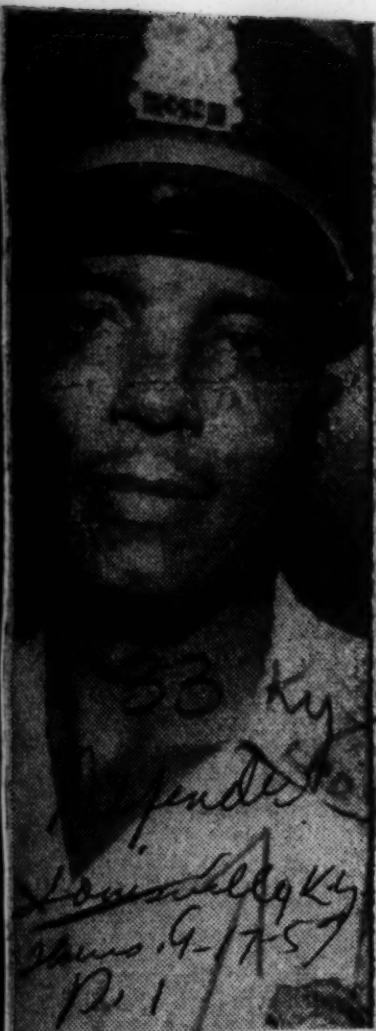
Dunbar Graduate

An eight-year police veteran, Perkin's arrests have ranged from drunks to strong armed robbers. Perhaps his greatest accomplishment was his work in attempting to capture this city's notorious "north side intruder." He so realistically masqueraded himself that he was taken to be the criminal by fellow officers.

The sergeant is a graduate of Dunbar High School where he was named an all-state football tackle. He entered the Navy Seabees in 1943, seeing action for 24 months and took part in the invasion of the Philippines.

He is a former student of the Bluegrass School of Business and the West Kentucky Vocational school. He has worked as a mechanic in his own private shop. He and his wife, Louise Ann, are parents of two children.

groundwork for the Liberian secret police organization.



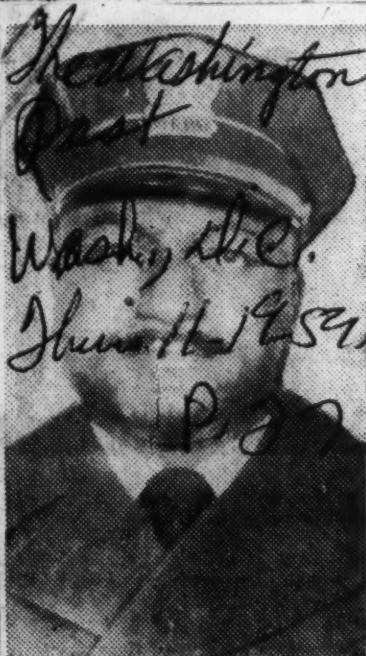
Sgt. Perkins

Lexington Police Name First Negro Sergeant

by Maurice Strider

Lexington, Ky. — James Perkins, recently picked as one of the top 7 officers of the Lexington Police Department, this week was upgraded to the rank of sergeant. He became the first Negro in the history of the department to be promoted to sergeant.

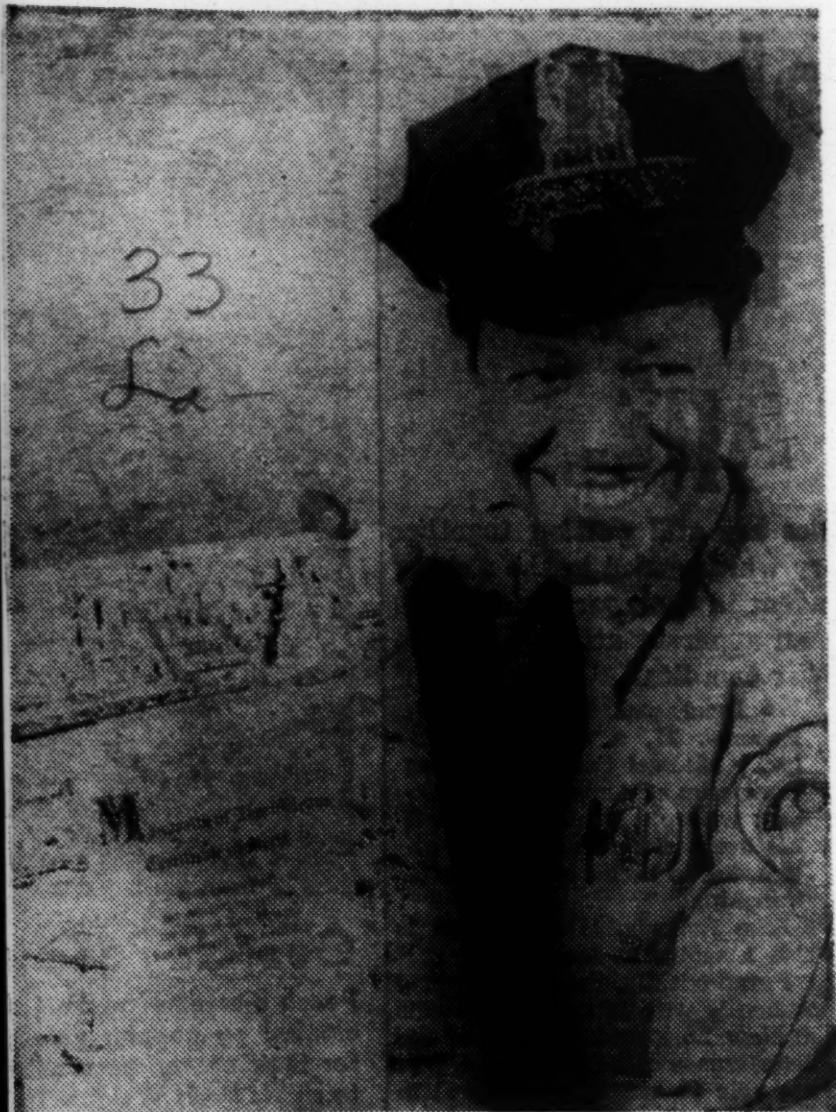
The new sergeant, who lives in Martin's Village, made the best score in the competitive examination. His promotion has been approved by the Lexington Board of City Commissioners. Perkins was voted "Police Man of the Month" in 1956.



Associated Press

Protector

Lt. A. Wilson Edwards, 51, of the Louisville, Ky., Police Department, was revealed yesterday to have been on leave of absence for the past two years while protecting the life of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia. While on the assignment Edwards set the



Brave Cop Patrolman Jules Moore, New Orleans, proudly displays the Mayoralty Certificate of Merit awarded him last week. Moore, who doubles as a newspaper carrier, was on his paper route when he witnessed Melvin Arthur, 24, armed with a double-barreled shotgun and robbing Gordon Amos, 20, white, dairy truck driver. Moore disarmed and arrested Arthur then finished his route. —Porter Photo.

Say Negro

Cracked

Brink Case

Defender

The \$2,750,000 Brink's Robbery in Boston, most spectacular crime of the century, was cracked by a Negro who rose to the second highest rank in the Boston Police Department before his death. Ebony Magazine reveals exclusively in its May issue.

The lawman was Deputy Police Superintendent Francis Frank G. Wilson, whose full role is still shrouded in secrecy because the men convicted for the Jan. 17, 1956 robbery are appealing to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

However, in an article entitled "The Man Who Cracked the Brink's Case" Ebony says that the big break came two years after the heist. Two of the suspected robbers, Stanley Gusciora and "Specs" O'Keefe were in jail in Pennsylvania serving time for crimes not connected with the Brink's job.

Wilson, cooperating with the FBI, flew to Pennsylvania to interrogate both men.

Later, when O'Keefe was temporarily freed pending an appeal, he returned to Boston and fought a gun battle with Elmer "Trigger" Burke. The wounded O'Keefe was jailed in Springfield, Mass. as a parole violator. Burke was lodged in a Boston prison on charges of attempted murder and carrying a machine gun.

After 24 hours grilling by Wilson, according to Ebony, Burke, confessed attempting to ambush O'Keefe as the link providing police with facts on the Brink's case. Then Wilson went to work on O'Keefe, quizzing him an estimated 40 times for specific information on the case.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEGRO POLICEWOMAN IS CITED FOR DOPE RING CLEAN-UP

Handwritten: Detroit, Mich. Sept. 8 - AP
A 25-year-old Negro policewoman was cited for her role in eliminating an 'exceptionally large source of narcotics to the Detroit area' Tuesday when she was presented a Police Department citation by Mayor Miriani and Police Commissioner Herbert W. Hart.

Last April, Miss Cynthia Bell, 3011 W. Grand Blvd., was chosen for the job of taking a plane to Chicago to arrange a "buy" from sources believed to be supplying the Detroit area with heroin.

In fear of narcotic officers being recognized, Miss Bell was picked for the dangerous assignment of posing as the wife of a man who had the supplier's confidence, a police informer, enabling her to make two purchases of \$1,100 each in marked money for two ounces of heroin.

Handwritten: Detroit, Mich. Sept. 8 - AP
Two suspects, a man and woman, were arrested and indicted by a grand jury as the result of her heroism.

Racism Helps Lawbreakers**Detroit Police Meet Integration With Traffic-Ticket Slowdown**
Problem in Detroit

By The Associated Press

Detroit, March 2.—An unprecedented police slowdown strike on issuing minor traffic violation tickets continued here Monday as authorities threatened immediate suspension for patrolmen found neglectful of duty.

Police Commissioner Herbert W. Hart blamed the slowdown on racial integration orders putting white and Negro patrolmen in the same car.

The slowdown started Sunday with police apparently making no effort to ticket motorists driving cars with 1958 license plates. Spokesmen for the Detroit Police Officers Association said the slowdown was not authorized.

Precinct lieutenants reported patrolmen apparently are blind to violations unless they are pointed out by citizens.

"It is no case of general breakdown of police enforcement," one said. "Except in small matters the men are carrying out their jobs."

Mayor Believes Police Morale High

Mayor Louis Miriani said everything was all right as far as he knew. He said he believed police morale to be high despite reports to the contrary.

But members of the City Council said they were alarmed and planned to confer with Miriani.

Only 60 license-plate-violation tickets were issued Sunday, the day 1959 license plates became mandatory. The normal number of tickets issued for the first day after expirations is 800.

Policemen in every precinct remained discreetly silent about the sudden drop in ticket writing. Plans for the strike were reportedly drawn up at a secret meeting of white officers last week.

One Precinct Conducting Pilot Study

A 30-day pilot study of the integrated-car system started Sunday at Hunt Precinct. Police officials said success of the plan would result in integration for all precincts by April 1.

Under the new policy, white and Negro officers are assigned cruisers without regard to race. Previously the practice had been not to mix the races. If one partner was absent, the cruiser remained idle until a replacement of the same race was found.

Hart said any policeman found to have neglected his duty in issuing tickets would be suspended. Divisional commanders have been ordered to investigate and take immediate action if warranted.

Hart said he had expected some difficulty with the integration move, "as you always have whenever changes are made, but we will wait and see what develops on this matter."

Hart predicted the slowdown "will run out soon, and the boys will get back to enforcing their duties."

Integrated Police On 'Ticket Strike'

DETROIT (UPI)—Detroit police went on a "ticket strike" Monday and Police Commissioner Herbert W. Hart conceded that putting white and Negro officers together in squad cars is one of the prime factors.

Integration of white and colored policemen in squad cars was begun on a regular basis in the Hunt precinct March 1, which coincided with the expiration of 1958 automobile license plates.

The "ticket strike" became quickly apparent when the number of tickets issued to motorists without 1959 plates dropped radically.

In the 24 hours following expiration of the 1958 tags, 72 motorists were ticketed for failing to have their 1959 plates. Last year, the number of tickets issued for the same offense totaled 1,086 in the same period.

Hart said discontent among officers was the reason, and admitted the move to integrate the department is a factor in the discontent.

"We did anticipate some difficulty with integration as you always have whenever changes are made," he said.

"But we will wait and see what develops on this matter."

Plans for the "ticket strike" to demonstrate opposition to integration reportedly were

made at a secret meeting of white police officers a week ago.

"I guess the department just isn't ready for integration yet," said one.

Another said, "I feel sorry for the colored policemen because many of them are nice guys and they're really in the middle in this thing."

Hart indicated that the action of the policemen would not interfere with integration plans, but that ringleaders of the "ticket strike" plan will be sought for punishment.

Accept Mixing, Police Ordered

DETROIT (AP)—Police Commissioner Herbert W. Hart, has ordered rebel officers to accept integration orders or get off the force.

Hart, cracking down on the slowdown strike protesting assignment of mixed teams to police scout cars, said "racial integration is here to stay."

"Anybody who doesn't like it better resign right now," he added.

The commissioner issued the sharp reprimand as the slowdown in the traffic violations police work of the nation's fifth largest city went into a third day.

An undetermined number of

white scout car men began the slowdown Sunday. They have been taking it easy on minor traffic law violators.

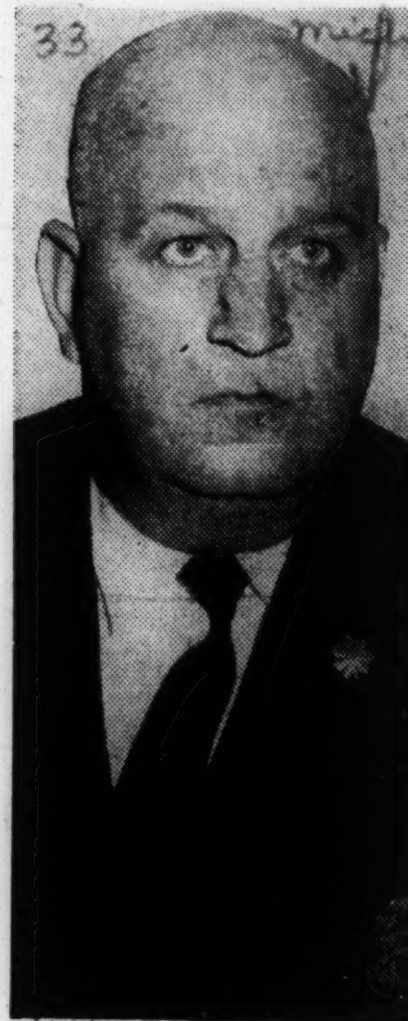
The police department began an integration process Sunday. One Negro officer and one white officer were assigned to the two-man scout cars of one precinct station. Ultimately this is to be system-wide.

Of the force's estimated 2500 men assigned to precinct stations a little more than 90 are Negroes.

tion program without a recurrent of protests that accompanied its start.

A three-day city-wide slowdown in writing traffic tickets was staged after the first precinct was integrated March 1.

Police Superintendent Louis J. Berg, in extending the program, told officers "any indication of lack of good faith performance will be dealt with severely."



INSPECTOR CARNAGHIE
... he's loyal to friends
POLICE INTEGRATED

Force Appears to Accept New Move for Detroit Cars

DETROIT, April 1 (AP)—The Detroit Police Department integrated white and Negro patrolmen today in scout cars in eight precincts. Rank and file policemen appeared to accept the integra-

Detroit cops are told to integrate cars or quit

DETROIT — "Integration of the force is here to stay." Those eight words by Detroit Police Commissioner Herbert W. Hart were intended last week to reclarify the position of the police department and let officers opposed to integration know where they stand.

This city's police, demonstrating against the integration of two - man scout car crews, have conducted a traffic ticket slow-down strike over the past week.

THE POLICE traffic ticket strike came when Commissioner Hart ordered scout cars integrated with one colored and one white officer.

But the commissioner retaliated with the warning to rebel officers to "comply" with integration orders or hand in their resignations.

The traffic ticket slow-down has been attributed to "a few extremists" among the city's 4,500 man police force.

Almost simultaneously with the commissioner's warning, the Detroit Police Officers Association vigorously condemned the strike and vowed to back integration movements.

THE ASSOCIATION is the voice of patrolmen in speaking to the police hierarchy.

Meanwhile, a slack in the traffic ticket strike was noted, police headquarters disclosed, by an increased number of tickets to motorists last week.

A return to normalcy is expected now that the commissioner has cracked down.

Detroit Police Hit At Integration Edict Slow Down Traffic Enforcing To Halt Squad Car Mixing

DETROIT, Mich. (AP) — An unprecedented police slow-down on issuing minor traffic violation tickets continued here Monday as authorities threatened immediate suspension for patrolmen found neglectful of duty.

Police Commissioner Herbert W. Hart blamed the slowdown on racial integration orders putting white and Negro patrolmen in the same car.

IGNORE OUTDATED TAGS

The showdown started with police apparently making no effort to ticket motorists driving cars with 1958 license plates. Spokesmen for the Detroit Police Officers Assn. said the slowdown was not authorized.

Precinct lieutenants reported patrolmen "apparently are blind to violations unless they are pointed out by citizens." One said "it is no case of general breakdown of police enforcement. Except in small matters the men are carrying out their jobs."

Mayor Louis Miriani said everything "is all right as far as I know." He said he believed police morale to be high despite reports to the contrary.

COUNCILMEN AGHAST

But members of the City Council said they view the situation with alarm and planned to confer with Miriani.

Only 60 license plate violation tickets were issued Sunday, the day 1959 license plates became mandatory. The normal number of tickets issued for the first day after expiration is 800.

Policemen in every precinct remained discreetly silent about the sudden drop in ticket writing. Plans for the showdown were reportedly drawn up at a secret meeting of white officers last week.

A 30-day pilot study of the integrated car system started Sunday at Hunt Precinct. Police officials said success of the plan would result in integration for all precincts by April 1.

Under the new policy, white and Negro officers are assigned to scout cars without regard to race. Previously the practice has been to isolate the races.

Hart said any policeman found to have neglected his duty in issuing tickets will be suspended. He said he had expected some difficulty with the integration move "as you always have whenever changes are made, but we will wait and see what develops on this matter."

Negroes Rallying To Side of Ousted Police Inspector

By CHESTER HIGGINS

DETROIT—"Now that this N—r-lover is in trouble I wonder where his N—r friends are."

This remark was made about Hunt Street Precinct Inspector John Carnaghie who was suspended from duty for allegedly helping a woman driver who was arrested for accosting and soliciting, who was overheard by a Cotillion Club member.

And William Matney, president of the Cotillion Club, told The Courier last week "If they're wondering where his n—r friends are, they'll soon find out."

MATNEY, Councilman William T. Patrick Jr., Atty. Damon Keith and Randolph Wallace met as a committee of the club, with the deposed Carnaghie to discuss how the club and the general Negro community can help the 28-year-career officer.

Carnaghie, an inspector at the Hunt Street Precinct since 1952, and who is well liked and respected in the Negro community "by businessmen and ordinary people alike," is facing two charges of violations of the Detroit Police Manual.

1. Conduct unbecoming an officer in attempting to secure the release of a prisoner held on a vice charge; and 2, in so doing, conducting himself in such a manner as to bring himself and the department into disrepute.

Carnaghie retained Keith as his counsel. Keith immediately asked Commissioner Herbert W. Hart for a postponement of the police trial board hearing from Monday, April 20, at 1:30 P.M., to Tuesday, May 5, at 9 P.M., in order to have time to prepare his defense of the suspended officer. Hart granted the request.

Many Negroes believe that the officer is being "pilloried" because of his outspoken stand on integration of the police department.

HART vehemently denied the accusation, declaring "He is charged on technical violations, and that's all. There is no other way. I have no personal view on the subject. It speaks for itself. If, as they say, other officers violate police rules every day, we don't know about it. If we do, they must face charges, no matter what the rank."

Carnaghie attempted to secure a lawyer for one of two women arrested in an East Side bar owned by one of the women, Carnaghie's long-time friend. He also questioned the prosecutor's office about it and sat through the trial in Recorder's Judge Gerald Groat's Court which ended in acquittal of both women.

Two vice officers claimed the women solicited them for immoral purposes in the bar.

Carnaghie, 52, with five departmental citations and two demerits, is divorced and had kept company with the woman for a number of years.

"Hell, she's my friend," he exploded. "And I don't desert my friends in time of trouble." Headquarters police officers are setting that "he will get it . . . he might as well get out now."

MATNEY declared: "He (Carnaghie) means too much to the Negro community — and has meant too much in the past when there was little to cheer about in the police department, for us to desert him now. The only real thing he's guilty of is his loyalty to a friend."

"His precinct has always been regarded as one precinct in the city which stood out in its human relationship to the community," Matney pointed out. "And we do not intend to let him face this thing alone."

Carnaghie objected to the De-

troit Police Department's "pilot" integration plan that would use Hunt Street as a study and then spread to other precincts.

He declared that the entire force should be integrated at once instead of piecemeal. His stand, observers said, somewhat irritated Mayor Miriani and Police Commissioner Hart.

However, according to information last week, the entire police department is now integrated.

Police Balk On Integrated Patrol Cars

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—An unprecedented police slowdown on issuing minor traffic violation tickets continued here Monday as authorities threatened immediate suspension for patrolmen found neglectful of duty.

Police Commissioner Herbert W. Hart blamed the slowdown on racial integration orders putting white and Negro patrolmen in the same car.

The slowdown started with police apparently making no effort to ticket motorists driving cars with 1958 license plates. Spokesmen for the Detroit Police Officers Assn. said the slowdown was not authorized.

SMALL MATTERS' ONLY

Precinct lieutenants reported patrolmen "apparently are balking at violations unless they are pointed out by citizens." One said "it is no case of general breakdown of police enforcement. Except in small matters the men are carrying out their jobs."

Mayor Louis Miriani said everything "is all right as far as I know." He said he believed police morale to be high despite reports to the contrary.

But members of the City Council said they view the situation with alarm and planned to confer with Miriani.

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Under the new policy, white and Negro officers are assigned to

scout cars without regard to race. Previously the practice has been to isolate the races.

Hart said any policeman found to have neglected his duty in issuing tickets will be suspended. He said he had expected some difficulty with the integration move "as you always have whenever changes are made, but we will wait and see what develops on this matter."

Detroit To Punish Foes Of Police Integration Plan

Defender
DETROIT — Detroit police went on a "ticket strike" Monday and Police Commissioner Herbert W. Hart conceded that integration of white and Negro officers in squad cars was one of the prime factors in the strike.

Chicago Tribune
Integration of white and colored policemen in squad cars was begun on a regular basis in the 1st precinct Sunday which coincided with the expiration of 1958 automobile license plates.

Post-Record
The "ticket strike" became quickly apparent when the number of tickets issued to motorists about 1959 plates dropped radically.

3-N-59
In the 24 hours following expiration of the 1958 tags, 72 motorists were ticketed for failing to have their 1959 plates. Last year, the number of tickets issued for the same offense totaled 1,000 for the same period.

P.D.
Commissioner Hart said discontent among officers was the reason and admitted that the move to integrate the department was a factor of the discontent.

OME DIFFICULTY

"We did anticipate some difficulty with integration as you always have whenever changes are made," said Commissioner Hart. "But we will wait and see what develops on this matter."

Plans for the "ticket strike" to demonstrate opposition to integration reportedly were laid at a secret meeting of white police officers a week ago.

Some policemen who declined use of their names, admitted the integration dispute was behind the ticket slowdown.

"I guess the department just isn't ready for integration yet," said one.

Another said "I feel sorry for the colored policemen because many of them are nice guys and they're really in the middle of this thing."

Commissioner Hart indicated, however, that the action of the policemen would not interfere with integration plans, but that ringleaders of the "ticket strike" plan would be sought for punishment.

PUNISHMENT GREAT

He said the leaders of the move would be found, and that their punishment would be greater than that for those who just went along.

Hart said Traffic Director William Polkinghorn would reinstruct officers to write tickets, as he did Saturday.

He also expressed the belief that "this thing will work itself out in a day or so."

The Hunt precinct had been selected for squad car integration first and if it worked out well, the entire Detroit police department was scheduled to be integrated April 1.

The Hunt precinct has a total of 154 men, of which 21 are colored officers. The precinct had been partially integrated for the past 10 years.

Lt. Benjamin Busick of the Hunt precinct said colored and white officers work together on the cleanup squad, the Eastern Market squad, and sometimes in detective bureau.

There was no outright rebellion. The first squad car at the Hunt precinct was integrated promptly at midnight March 1. Another integrated car was put on the day shift and two others on the afternoon shift.

Some officers expressed bitterness and said integration was not the only factor in the strike. They said morale of the department was low because of wages.

One officer said the ticket slowdown, in effect, allowed only minor violators to escape. If there were any flagrant violations, he said, motorists were stopped.

"We aren't letting any real criminals get away if we can help it," he said, "But we just can't see those traffic violations."

According to police officials, the previous practice of the department had been to maintain segregated squad cars.

Negro Vet Named Police Chief in N. J.

TRENTON, N. J. (ANP) — Payton L. Flournoy, 36, a former Pacific and Korean Marine Corps veteran was appointed police chief of Palmyra, N. J., at a meeting of Palmyra Borough Council.

The first Negro to hold this office in Burlington County, Flournoy had been acting police chief since the death of Police Chief Joseph Rodgers last August.

Since Flournoy has been in office for the past four months, he has been credited with modernizing the department to keep it abreast with current police methods.

Married and the father of five children, ranging in age from nine to two, including twins, Flournoy and his family are members of the Sacred Heart parish.

Negro Korean Vet Appointed Police Chief Of N.J. Town

TRENTON, N. J. (ANP) — Payton L. Flournoy, 36, a former Pacific and Korean Marine Corps veteran on Wednesday was appointed police chief of Palmyra, N. J., at a meeting of Palmyra Borough Council.

The first Negro to hold this office in Burlington County, Flournoy had been acting police chief since the illness of Police Chief Joseph Rodgers last August.

Rodgers died last month, and since Flournoy has been in office for the past four months, he has been credited with modernizing the department to keep it abreast with current police methods.



Herald Tribune photo by Ira Rosenberg

NEW JOB—George H. Redding with his wife and daughter, Jean, nineteen, at ceremony yesterday at which he was promoted to deputy chief inspector, highest rank ever achieved by a Negro in the New York City Police Department. Miss Redding is holding her father's new shield.

Promoted to Deputy Chief Inspector

Negro Police Officer Sets Another First for His Race

By Milton Lewis
Jan. 6-20-59
 In January 1953, George H. Redding became the first Negro ever to be promoted to the rank of captain in the city's Police Department. The following October he was the first of his race to become deputy chief inspector. In June, 1956, he became the first Negro full inspector. And yesterday, Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, who had made him a full inspector, promoted him to the rank of deputy chief inspector, also a first for a Negro here. Negroes have served as deputy commissioners, but this is basically a civilian's job. Chief Redding's new post pays \$11,010 a year. He will continue in command of the 19th Division in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. He has two full citations.

Joined Force in 1927

A native of Atlanta, Ga., where he attended high school, Chief Redding came to New York when he was seventeen

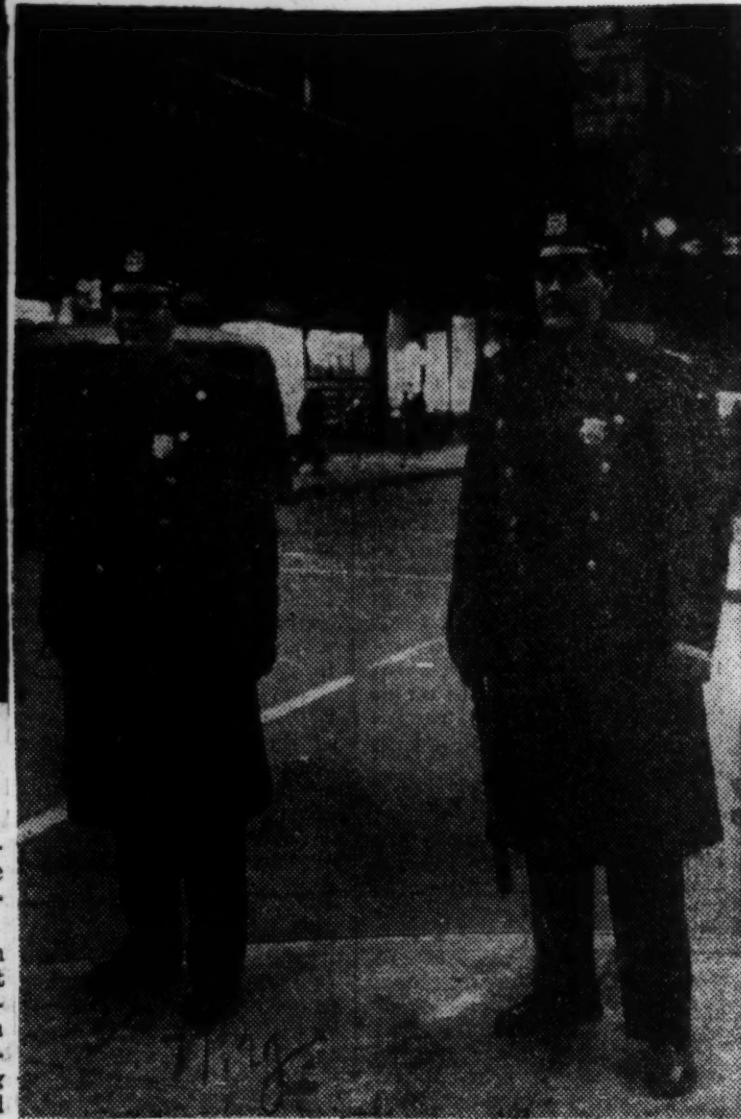
the refugees are concentrated, demand that they be given the choice of returning or receive compensation.

ATOM BAN—The Irish government announced it would call on the next General Assembly to prevent an increase in the present number of countries possessing nuclear weapons — United States, Britain and Russia. F. H. Boland, representative of Ireland, asked Secretary General Hammarskjöld to include this item on the agenda of the next Assembly. A similar move failed to prosper during the last Assembly. France, which aspires to becoming a nuclear power, is one of the stumbling blocks.

GREAT MEN—Nine great men were selected by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for

nedy also promoted Deputy Chief Inspector Thomas L. Burns, sixty-one, to assistant chief inspector and continued him in command of the uniformed force on Manhattan's East Side. His new pay is \$11,563.

Chief Burns joined the force in 1921 and has three departmental citations. A World War I veteran, he and his wife, Ida, live at 20 Stuyvesant Oval. They have a daughter, Jane, and a son, Thomas, an attorney.



The New York Times (by Meyer Liebowitz)

Patrolmen Donald Palmer, left, and William Dunn of the new roving unit on duty at dusk on lower East Side.



MRS. CYRIL SMITH HUNT, a police woman of the N. Y. C. Police Department, was recently cited by the St. Paul, Minn., Department for assistance given the police department of that city. Here, Mrs. Smith is

shown with Sgt. James Griffin of the St. Paul Police Force. Mrs. Smith is a former resident of Richmond, Va., who attended Armstrong High School and Virginia Union University.

New Tactical Patrol Force Takes to the Streets



Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy checks Patrolman Jerome Leon's equipment. He was inspecting picked force of 75 volunteers, all six-footers trained in jujitsu. They will be assigned to special duty at night in areas where crime becomes acute.

MOVING PATROLS BEGUN BY POLICE

First Assignment for New

Six-Footers' Unit Is East

Side and the 'Village'

Seventy-five young, strapping patrolmen were sent on their first assignments yesterday in an experiment in cutting crime.

Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy told them, "The criminal usually operates in the dark of night. He preys upon the weak and the innocent, and you have the duty to see to it that he is speedily apprehended and brought to justice."

The patrolmen, all six-footers and all under the age of 30, were assigned to the lower East Side and Greenwich Village. Commissioner Kennedy noted, however, that they could be used in any danger area.

The new group will be on special patrol duty, mainly between the hours of 6 P. M. and 2 A. M., when crime is usually at its highest.

Known as the Tactical Patrol Force, the roving unit is made up of men who had a year's training at patrolling. They received an intensive course for a week before this assignment and are also versed in jujitsu.

"I want to wish you the best of luck," the Commissioner told them. "You have all volunteered for this work. You have my admiration and I am sure you have the admiration of the people of the city."

The squad will not be restricted to particular crime areas, but will be permitted to bypass precinct boundaries.

In areas where a teen-age gang rumble develops, the tactical force will be brought to the scene. This will eliminate the necessity of stripping a precinct of its manpower to handle a single crime problem.

Paratroop Veteran Sues For Right To Be Officer

sonnel, saying that I was unqualified for the patrolman's position."

NEW YORK — Fit to be a policeman or not fit to be a policeman? That is the question William A. Sewell wants the New York State Supreme Court to decide.

The 24-year-old veteran paratrooper of the Korean conflict, who plays basketball, boxes, participates in weight-lifting, judo and body-building exercises, thinks he is fit for duty as a policeman.

The Civil Service Commission doctor who examined him last Nov. 5 rejected him, he contends, on physical grounds. Mr. Sewell sustained a knee injury in 1953 in a parachute jump over Korea.

"BUT THE knee no longer bothers me," Mr. Sewell says, adding:

"Which is the more strenuous—playing basketball or walking a beat?"

The young father of a nine-month-old daughter charges that he was rejected by the doctor during an examination that lasted only 30 seconds.

He asks the court to compel the New York Civil Service Commission to okay his fitness for police duty and restore his eligibility under the Civil Service law pertaining to the employment of disabled veterans.

THE SIX-FOOT-TWO inch postal worker declares, through his attorney, Sam Resnicoff, that the "findings in the examination are highly erroneous, improper, arbitrary, capricious and in violation of the law."

Insisting that he would make a good patrolman, Mr. Sewell declared:

"I don't know why they rejected me. The doctor told me to lift my hands and bend over and touch my toes. Then he looked at my knee and said 'that would be all.' I was in there less than 30 seconds."

"On Nov. 28, 1958, I received a note signed by Frank A. Schaefer, secretary of the Commission's department of per-

"YET, I HAVE passed all previous physical tests with a perfect score. I play basketball almost every night at the Walt Whitman Junior High School in Brooklyn."

"I have experience no ill effects from the knee injury since an operation was performed in 1955 on it by Capt. Andres Rodriguez at the Veterans Hospital at Ft. Hamilton."

"I do not limp and I have no shortening of the leg. I have always been interested in athletics and, with my wife's permission, I attend the St. John's Recreation Center about four times a week where I participate in boxing, weight-lifting, judo and body-building."

"I am in excellent physical health."

ALONG WITH Mr. Sewell's petition were affidavits from an official of St. John's Recreation Center, Harry Levine, and Alfred Hughes, secretary of the Brooklyn Y M C A Church League.

The documents attested to Mr. Sewell's fitness physically. An affidavit from Dr. Rodriguez, now a general practitioner, stated:

"Mr. Sewell did not sustain any permanent injury to his knee."

"He is well able to perform any work which will require prolonged standing or walking, as well as other strenuous activities on his right knee."

THE YOUNG father's petition said he joined the U.S. Army on Jan. 9, 1952 and applied for airborne training.

He later volunteered for service in Korea and was sent there in February, 1953, the petition read, adding:

On Sept. 9, 1953, while flying in a C-119, "I jumped at an altitude of 1,200 feet and my right knee was injured as a result of the jump."

The Civil Service director of recruitment and public rela-

tions, Arnold C. DeMille, has the case when official notice of the suit being filed is received by his office.

CONTENDING THAT he wasn't in the doctor's office long enough to find out his name, Mr. Sewell stated flatly: "I'm as good a man as ever. I've never been involved in anything. I don't even have a traffic violation against me."

Injured Veteran of Korea, Rejected for Police, Sues

Calls Knee Hurt in 'Chute Jump Healed; Charges He Got 30-Second Fitness Test

By Newton H. Fulbright

A Korean war veteran who plays basketball despite a knee injury which he says no longer bothers him, filed suit in Supreme Court yesterday to force the city's Civil Service Commission to approve his fitness to become a policeman.

He was rejected on physical grounds by the commission, he charged, after a doctor gave him a half-minute examination last Nov. 5. Previously, he claimed, he passed all physical tests with a perfect score.

The veteran, William A. Sewell, twenty-four, of 946 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, employed at the Brooklyn Post Office, injured his right knee in a parachute jump in Korea in 1953. He says the injury has completely healed.

Half-Minute Test

"I don't know why they rejected me," he said yesterday. "The doctor told me to lift my hands, then bend over and touch my toes. Then he looked at my knee and said, 'That will be all.' I was in there less than thirty seconds."

He said he was amazed on Nov. 28 to receive a note signed by Frank A. Schaefer, secretary of the Department of

Personnel of the commission, informing him he was unqualified for the position of patrolman in the New York City Police Department.

Mr. Sewell, who is 6 feet 2 and weighs 175 pounds, insists he would make a good patrolman.

"Which is the more strenuous," he asked, "playing basketball or pounding a beat? I play basketball almost every night. I am playing tonight at the Walt Whitman Junior High School in Brooklyn."

Through his attorney, Sam Resnicoff, 280 Broadway, he petitioned the court to compel the Civil Service Commission to restore his eligibility under paragraph 21, subdivision (g) of the Civil Service Law regarding employment of disabled veterans.

Cites High Scores

The petition states that Mr. Sewell successfully passed the written part of the test and scored 100 per cent in the part involving "running, standing broad jump and abdominal lifts" and "received over 90 per cent on two other power lifts and lifting weights on back."

Following this, on Nov. 5, he was summoned to 240 Church St. and given the half-minute



NEW POLICE CHIEF Payton I. Flournoy of Palmyra, N.J., and his wife smile lovingly at each other immediately following swearing-in ceremonies, held Wednesday night, Jan. 21, in the borough hall, Chief Flournoy, veteran of the U.S. Marines, is a lifelong resident of Palmyra. The couple has five children.—Photo by Jesse Harris.

examination complained of. The finding were called "highly erroneous, improper, arbitrary, capricious and in violation of the law."

Mr. Sewell's petition stated: "I enlisted in the Army of the United States on Jan. 9, 1952, and applied for airborne training. I was marked fully qualified and graduated from the course. Thereafter, I volunteered for service in Korea and arrived there in February, 1953. On Sept. 9, 1953, while flying in a C-119, I jumped at an altitude of 1,200 feet. My right knee was injured as a result of the jump.

"In August, 1954, I returned to the United States and was assigned to Ft. Dix. In February of 1955, I was admitted to the Veterans Hospital at Ft. Hamilton, where Capt. Andres Rodriguez . . . performed an operation on my knee in March, 1955.

"I have experienced no ill effects. I do not limp. I have no shortening of the leg. I have always been interested in athletics, and with my wife's permission, I regularly frequent the St. John's Recreation Center on Troy Ave., Brooklyn, about four times a week. . . . I participate in basketball, boxing, weight-lifting, judo and body-building.

"In addition, I am a regular member of the basketball team of the Salem Baptist Church. We have fifteen league games. . . . I am in excellent physical health."

Attached were affidavits from Harry Levine, an official of St. John's Recreation Center, and Alfred Hughes, secretary of the Flatbush Y. M. C. A. Church League, attesting to Mr. Sewell's fitness.

Doctor Attests Fitness

Attached also was an affidavit by Dr. Rodriguez, now in general practice with offices at 40 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. He stated: "Mr. Sewell did not sustain any permanent injury to his knee. He is well able to perform any work which will require prolonged standing or walking, as well as other strenuous activities on his right knee."

Mr. Sewell acknowledged that he receives disability compensation from the Veterans Administration on the basis of 20 per cent disability. "But I am as good a man as ever," he said.

Arnold C. DeMille, director of recruitment and public relations for the Civil Service Commission, said the commission

would make a thorough study of the case when it receives official notice of the filing of the suit.

"We'll have to go through our files and see what else may be involved here," he said.

Mr. Sewell, who is married and the father of a nine-months-old daughter, Felice, said: "I've never been involved in anything. I don't even have a traffic violation against me." He added that he did not know the name of the doctor who gave him the alleged half-minute examination. "I wasn't here long enough to find out," he said.



Herald Tribune photo by Terence McCarten

SUES TO BECOME A POLICEMAN—William A. Sewell with his wife and daughter, Felice, nine months old, at their home, 946 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn.

AREA OF TENSIONS

All-Negro Police Plan

For Harlem Rejected

SOUGHT BY POWELL

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—This city's police commissioner today rejected any concept that only Negro police be assigned to Negro Harlem, an area of recent racial tensions.

Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy told a news conference that to make assignments on a basis of color or religion would "undermine all the things I have been fighting for in the police department."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democratic Negro congressman from Harlem, had complained yesterday that "practically all Negro police have been transferred out of Harlem." He suggested that "a goodly number be transferred back," along with Negro supervisors.

Powell spoke at a conference of 120 city officials and civic leaders called by Mayor Robert F. Wagner to discuss Harlem racial tensions.

The conference was sparked by a near riot in Harlem on July 3 after white police arrested a woman on a disorderly conduct charge. She was at first believed to be a Negro, but later was described as of Puerto Rican and Italian descent.

"A turning back of the clock to what has been described as the 'black precinct' concept would be to admit defeat," Kennedy said. The "black precinct" concept is that only Negro police should be assigned to precincts in Negro areas.

Kennedy said that the police encountered tension in Harlem but could do nothing about it.

He attributed the tension to Harlem's status as a "segregated ghetto" with "economic discrimination and poor housing."

"The tensions crystallize and take form and burst in the policeman's face when he makes arrests," he said. "One has to be hypocritical not to recognize it."

'All Negro' Harlem Police Rejected By Commissioner

N. Y. police boss refuses to increase Harlem Negro cops

NEW YORK (AP)—This city's police commissioner Wednesday rejected any concept that only Negro police be assigned to Negro Harlem, an area of recent racial tensions.

Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy told a news conference that to make assignments on a basis of color or religion would "undermine all the things I have been fighting for in the police department."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democratic Negro congressman from Harlem, had complained Tuesday that "practically all Negro police have been transferred out of Harlem." He suggested that "a goodly number be transferred back," along with Negro supervisors.

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The conference was sparked by a near riot in Harlem on July 13 after white police arrested a woman on a disorderly conduct charge. She was at first believed to be a Negro, but later was described as of Puerto Rican and Italian descent.

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy said he will not yield to pressure to detail more Negro policemen to Harlem.

"My policy is that the police department must be integrated," he added. "I will not make assignments on the basis of either color or religion." Kennedy's declaration came a day after Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Negro congressman and clergyman in Harlem, had recommended more Negro policemen in the large Harlem Negro area. Powell said practically all Negro police had been transferred out of Harlem and asked that "a goodly number be transferred back."

Powell made his complaint Tuesday at a city hall conference of city officials and Harlem leaders concerning problems in the neighborhood.

Kennedy, who attended the closed city hall meeting, called a news conference yesterday to amplify his declaration at city hall that he would not assign policemen on the basis of color.

33 1959

NORTH CAROLINA



Seeks Seat—

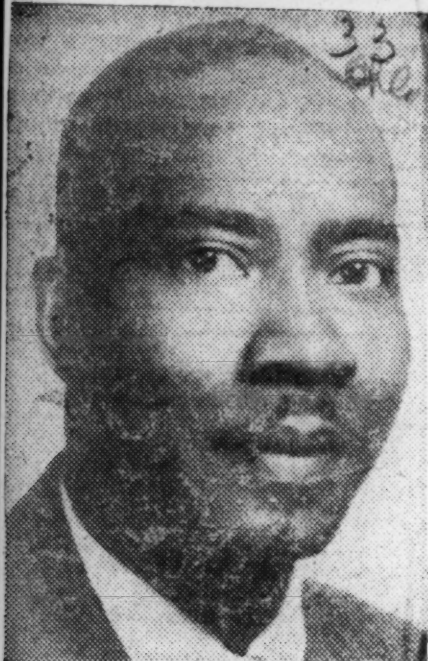
Waldo C. Folkner, Greensboro, N.C. bondsman, has filed as a candidate for City Council in the forthcoming primary election. He is the lone Negro candidate and No. 20 in the field. He is a graduate of Fisk University.

33 1959

OKLAHOMA

NEW POLICE ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER

Black
Atty. Albert V. Alexander was notified by telephone this week by Councilman Ray Martin that he



ALBERT V. ALEXANDER

Black
had been appointed on Oklahoma City's Police Advisory board. This is the first time in Oklahoma City government that a Negro has held such a position. The appointment was made during city council meeting Tuesday at which time Marvin Reynolds, ward 2 councilman, nominated Atty. Alexander for the position and the move was seconded by Ray Martin. The five-member board sits in an advisory capacity in all police matters. Other members of the group are Ancil Earp, insurance man; Street-er B. Flynn, attorney; Leo C. Smith, building and loan official; and Harry Nneffer, attorney. It is a three-year appointment.

Atty. Alexander has been a practicing attorney in Oklahoma City for the past eight years. He is a graduate of the University of Denver School of Law. He is married and has one daughter. The family lives at 921 N.E. 6th.

Integration Moves Into Fire Department

A racial insult was removed Wednesday when the new Oklahoma City administration and Fire Chief Wesley Graves carried out the recommendation of the Police and Fire departments subcommittee of the Mayor's Citizens committee that Oklahoma City's fire department be integrated.

Since 1951 all Negro members of the department were placed at station No. 6, corner 9th and Stonewall. This action limited the number of Negroes in the department and also eliminated chance of advancement.

Chief Graves said the 13 men stationed at No. 6 are now being reassigned to new posts throughout the far-flung system.

Two of the men have already moved into the No. 1 headquarters station at California and Walker, and others were assigned to at least five other stations.

Graves, chief fire fighter, said that since all the Negroes had previously been stationed at the same place, "they were frequently called on to act as officers or drivers—and these were jobs for which they had not qualified under the city's merit system."

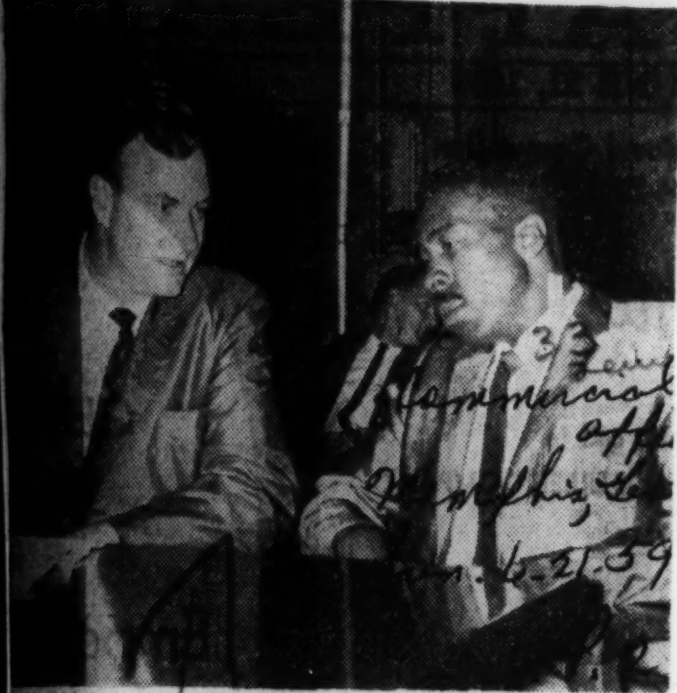
He added that by dividing the men among five stations, "they will not be forced to drive or do other jobs for which they are not getting paid."

Graves said the move will also increase their chances of advancement.

R. L. McAfee, chairman of the citizens subcommittee, said it was a tough situation, but the committee felt that the boys weren't getting a fair shake.

A report of the committee's finding on the police department will be filed soon and no problem is expected in that department carrying out integration moves, McAfee said.

Tom McNeely, civic leader, also served on the committee.



HEADS TOGETHER—Milwaukee Negro policeman John Crosby conferred with George A. Bowman Jr., assistant city attorney of Milwaukee, who defended the Negro officer in a hearing yesterday at Covington, Tenn., on a charge of carrying a pistol. General Sessions Judge William F. Lanier dismissed the charge.

Negro Officer Gets Back Guns

Officer P. 2
Policeman Also Is Acquitted
Of Weapons Charge
In Covington
Memphis, Tenn.
By JOE FREELAND
Staff Writer

COVINGTON, Tenn., June 20.

A Milwaukee Negro policeman got back his guns after being acquitted here Saturday of carrying a pistol in Tennessee.

June 21-59
I've never heard any fairer hearing," Mississippi-bred John Crosby, 33, said after General Sessions Judge William F. Lanier dismissed the pistol-carrying charge against him. Crosby moved to Milwaukee nine years ago from Brookhaven, Miss., and has been a member of the police force here since 1956.

"I have no ill feeling whatsoever against the man who arrested me," Crosby said. Judge Lanier rendered his verdict after hearing testimony

of the arresting officer, Marshal Earsel Wilson of nearby Brighton, and two high-ranking officers of the Milwaukee police Department. He ordered a \$50 bond returned to Crosby. A \$15 appearance bond, paid by Crosby in connection with the speeding charge, had been forfeited and was not at issue in Saturday's hearing.

Crosby did not take the witness stand.

The courtroom was jammed with lawyers, preachers, business people away from their work on the week's busiest day and other interested citizens. About one-fifth of the crowd was Negroes.

Case Delayed

The case, set for 10 a.m., was delayed about 25 minutes while George A. Bowman Jr., Asst. Dist. Atty. Parks told assistant city attorney of Milwaukee, conferred with Pres. Parks of Somerville, assistant district attorney general prosecuting the case, Tipton County Sheriff Ben Billings and other law officers.

The Milwaukee Common Council had voted to send Mr. Bowman to Tennessee with Crosby to act as his legal counsel.

First to testify was Mr. Wilson, the Brighton marshal who

TENNESSEE

confiscated two loaded pistols after he stopped Patrolman Crosby's car at Brighton May 31. Crosby's sister-in-law, Mrs. Ruth Crosby, was driving. Mr. Wilson charged she was going 55 in a 40-mile zone. Crosby was returning home from a vacation trip.

Mr. Wilson said he searched the car because Crosby, the driver and her husband, Thomas Crosby, 40, who was on the back seat, "acted too nervous about being stopped for a speeding violation."

Mr. Wilson testified Officer Crosby told him he had guns after he had searched the glove compartment and found a box of cartridges.

The marshal said John Crosby identified himself as a Milwaukee policeman after Mr. Wilson opened the lid of an "overnight case" in the back seat and found a service revolver and a powerful .357 magnum pistol, both fully loaded.

Detective Testifies

Next to testify was detective Lt. Howard Wahlen, a personal representative of the Milwaukee chief of police. Mr. Wahlen said Crosby was acting on Milwaukee Police Department information that Tennessee granted reciprocal permission to visiting police officers to carry weapons with them.

"The Milwaukee Police Department will take the blame for disseminating false information about this to Officer Crosby, but it will not take the blame for the source of this information because the source is the Tennessee Highway Patrol," Lieutenant Wahlen said.

Lieutenant Wahlen said members of the Milwaukee Police Force are required to carry a pistol anywhere in Wisconsin when they are off their own property, whether on duty or not.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Parks told the court he did not question the sincerity of the Milwaukee officers and that the defendant may have had an innocent intent in carrying the weapons.

He said, however, that even if there is an agreement between the Tennessee Highway Patrol and other states about allowing visiting officers to go armed, "it is a policy and not in the law and is not binding upon a municipality or county."

Mr. Parks said the defendant was legally stopped for speed-

ing and after stopping the automobile, Mr. Wilson was a "little afraid for his own safety, therefore making the search which turned up the pistols legal."

Mr. Bowman then urged dismissal of the charge, contending Crosby's action did not come within the law relative to carrying a pistol since he did not have them on his person or easily accessible.

33 1959

TEXAS



DEPUTY SHERIFFS.—Pictured above are the only Negro deputy sheriffs of Fort Worth who attended the National Convention in San Antonio. They are, left to right, Wesley Hardeman and Robert L. Greene.